The Weekly Post.

NGLE COPY, ONE YEAR $1.25 | PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1884. | IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1.00.

GRANDMOTHERS.

ndmothers are very nice folks,
ey beat all the aunts in creation,
y let a chap do what he likes,
d don't worry about education.

sure I can't see it at all,
hat a poor fellow ever could do
apples and pennies and cakes
ithout a grandmother or two.

if he is bad now and then,
d makes a great racketing noise,
only look over their specs
d say, "Ah, boys will be boys!

e is only short at the best;
t the children be happy to-day,"
they look for a while at the sky,
l the hills that are far, far away.

e often as twilight comes on
randmothers sing hymns very low,
emselves, as they rock by the fire,
out heaven, and where they shall go.

then a boy, stopping to think,
ll find a hot tear in his eye,
now what will come at the last—
r grandmothers have all to die.

h they could stay here and pray,
r a boy needs their prayers every night—
e boys more than others, I s'pose—
ch as I need a wonderful sight.

—*Southern Churchman.*

E OF A SEWING WOMAN.

Unfortunate Women Struggle to ve in the Great Metropolis.

(New York Letter.)

lease sit down and I will answer question you wish to ask me, but vill excuse me if I keep on with my I must have this done by three ck or I cannot get my pay this , and I can hardly afford to wait a for that," said a pale, wan woman e top room of one of the largest nent houses in New York, and it t be said too, one of the poorest . While resolving mentally the pertinent questions to ask, the re- r glanced about the room which d as a home to this woman, who ntly was superior to such surround

It was about ten feet square and one window, opening on a court, hough in the top of the house, the was sufficient to permit her to sew he buttons she was placing with a anical swiftness on a pile of skirts er feet. A cot bed stood in one r, which looked clean, but scanty clothes, and devoid of a pillow. chairs, a board nailed against the for a shelf, a small old table and a broken stove completed the furni- There was no carpet and the cold penetrated the room.

h, I am finishing these skirts. I t make them entirely. There are y women who take skirts this way nish, perhaps in all somewhere near For these I get seven cents a n; for some I receive nine and for rs 10 cents a dozen. On these I put stays each, or gussets as some call , three buttons and one ticket. On nine cent ones I put the same num- of stays and five buttons, and a t; on the 10 cent ones I must sew t buttons, and sew them stronger, the same number of stays and t."

So for seven cents you sew in 48 , 36 buttons and 12 cards; for nine s you put 48 stays, 60 buttons and rds, and for 10 cents you sew 48 , 96 buttons and 12 cards. Is this ou do?"

)h, no; sometimes I make women's o sacques, for which I get 60 cents zen, Those I make on a machine. ve one which I hire out for 25 cents ek when I have no machine work. efer machine work, for somehow it s not seem as if I were working so l then, and, besides it isn't so in- ous to my eyes, which are growing e feeble. I shall have to get glasses it will take me some time to spare ugh money to get a pair.

One of the women on this floor ks at finishing men's trousers. She 12 cents a pair. To finish them she s in quckram, hems them, fells a stband on each pair and finishes off r pockets and sews 12 buttons. This st be done by hand, and an ex- ienced person can finish from 12 to 16 rs a week.

Another one makes linen dusters, for ich she gets eight cents a piece. The artest worker with a machine cannot sh more than three a day. Her room- te gets thirty cents a dozen for king woolen overshirts with collars, ds and bosoms. With all her strength l industry she cannot finish more than dozen per day. A widow who hires l space with them earns thirty to rty-five cents a day making button- es. Button-hole machines are very h and it will be long before machine- de button-holes will supersede the rk of hands. You think these starvation prices, but worse than s is the price paid for making women's aks.

"I know a woman who makes them— l nicely too—who only gets $2 50 for finished and ready for sale. You uld like to know how we live on such ms. It is a problem, but we do, after ashion, as you see. I have a friend o rooms with me, and together we y $6 a month for this room. Nearly of us have to room with one or more her women to be able to make both ds meet. Many women who work at ese peculiar industries have families, d generally one or more of them earns mething, which of course helps along. ose who work like I do must devote eir entire energy to it, and I cannot are time to clean and scrub or scarcely ok their food. We have to buy our od in the very smallest quantities and r coal by the bucket, and we pay for at the rate of about $14 a ton.

"As to the groceries—well, I think if anderbilt had to pay for all the food ed in his house at the same ruinous tes he would be bankrupt in a year, r the smaller you subdivide the articles e more they seem to cost. For in- ance, a pound of oatmeal is six cents, half a pound costs you four; a pint of eans is eight cents, while a whole quart osts twelve.

"What do we eat? Oh, dear, not very uch, not enough to give one the gout, assure you. I earn $2 40 a week and e rent of my machine brings it up to 2 65. Out of this I pay 75 cents for rent nd 50 cents for coal and wood, which eaves me $1 50 for food, clothes, medi- ine, car fare, theatre tickets and a box t the opera. Seriously, though, I buy quarter of a pound of tea, a half ound of sugar, one pound of oatmeal, ne pint of beans, two 10 cent loaves of read, one soup bone, and, perhaps, it costs a couple of cents a week for salt pepper and herbs for my soup. I buy a quarter of a pound of butter a week, and sometimes a little milk for my tea. The things I have enumerated generally form my bill of fare for a week. I take tea and bread for breakfast, and have beef soup two days from one bone and soup two days from the beans. I have tea and bread for supper. I forgot to say that I buy half a pound of liver for Sunday, and half a pound of bacon some other day. Once in a while I buy a quart of potatoes, which I bake in place of liver. The oatmeal, I forgot to mention, I cook and eat cold for breakfast, for I cannot work hard all day without something more nourishing than tea and bread. I spend $1 25 for food, and it costs me four cents a week for kerosene. I must save and pinch very closely to be able to buy shoes and clothes. Only that I had some I don't know what I should do. I don't know how the other women get along. Sometimes four and even six club together and pay room rent, and they say they find it costs less for food; but I am not sure about that. I never waste a particle of food, and I think if I had it I could even eat more than I do; and I doubt if they get it cheaper than I do.

"It is indeed a hard life. You will find among those who do what is called 'slop work' more decayed gentlewomen than those who have been born to poverty; for those who were born of poor parents are generally put to trades, which though none too well paid, still afford a better living. Those who were never obliged to learn a trade in youth, when reverses came are only able to do such work as this. You may be sure that I tried to do better, yet you see me here, glad when I have health and work. One of the greatest trials of this kind of a life is that one is obliged almost to live in dirt, for the woman who works for her bread must not leave that work for a minute. Sunday I generally employ in cleaning up my room, mending my clothes and those of a poor woman two flights down, who washes mine in exchange. I don't go to church. The washerwoman I mentioned earns $1 50 a day four days in the week, besides which she gets many little presents from the people where she works, and her meals. She is strong and well. I wish I could do washing.

"Did I ever try for any other kind of work but this? For one year I tried to get a position as governess, housekeeper, copyist in a store, and received only insult for my advertisements. I then began answering advertisements, as my money was all gone. I still found no honest position, I don't say honorable, for I only ask for honest employment. I was too old for a 'saleslady,' too unattractive to draw custom, and too 'particular' I was told on two occasions when I sought employment as housekeeper, and asked the men about their families and refused to go in the capacity they offered. Oh, it was not without a long, hard fight against fate that I drifted into this slave's life, and worse, for slaves at least had food and shelter and care when sick, but here I am, and I only form one out of an army who work as I do. I don't complain. I ought to be content, for I am a capitalist in a small way, as I own a sewing machine. A firm for whom I worked at making men's underwear sold it to me on instalments, to be paid for in work. It was a second-hand machine, and I worked for it and paid $45. It kept me bound to them for three years, to earn my bread and pay for that."

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A CATTLE BREEDERS CLUB.

Devon Stock Raisers Organize in the East End.

The American Devon Cattle Club was organized yesterday at the East End Hotel, East Liberty. There were present about 15 cattle breeders from adjacent States. E. D. Hicks, of Nashville, was Chairman, and F. W. Reed, of Zanesville, Secretary. Among the others present were D. J. Whitmore, Canton, O.; John M. Miller, Hickory, Pa.; J. Buckingham, Zanesville, O.; F. Palmer, Ohio; J. S. Klingensmith and H. D. Bole, Scottdale, Pa.; E. J. Fish, Tunbridge, Vt.; S. P. Sesson, Roney Point, W. Va.; W. D. Whitmore, Springboro, Pa.; A. W. Ramsay, Westfield, N. Y.; W. Hungerford, of Adams, Mass.; R. Peck, of New York.

A constitution for the club was presented and adopted. The object is to encourage the importation, breeding and improvement of Devon cattle, and the keeping of a careful record of all breeding and transfers of such cattle. The movement was first started in December last, and after circulars had been sent to many owners of Devon cattle it was decided to hold the first meeting in Pittsburgh. Those interested in the new organization say that the Devons are in the hands of farmers, while their rivals, the Jerseys, are held by the wealthy classes. The latter are noted for their butter only, while the former are noted for their butter, milk and meat. An Executive Committee of seven was elected. The club will meet every January.

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President Jefferson's Successor.

(T. W. Higginson, in Harper's for April.)

We speak of Jefferson's period of office as having lasted for eight years, but is not wholly incorrect to estimate, as Mr. Parton suggests, that it lasted for nearly a quarter of a century. Madison's and Monroe's administrations were but the continuation of it. The fourth and fifth Presidents had, indeed, so much in common that it was about an even chance which should take the Presidency first. Both had long been friends of Jefferson; both had something to do with reconciling him to the United States Constitution, which he had at first opposed. He himself would have rather preferred Monroe for his immediate successor, but the Legislature of Virginia pronounced in favor of Madison, who, like the two others, was a native of that then powerful State. It really made little difference which came first. Josiah Quincy, in a famous speech, designated them simply as James I and James II. The two were alike Jeffersonian; their administrations moved professedly in the line indicated by their predecessor, and the success of his policy must be tested in a degree by that of theirs. Both inherited something of his unpopularity with the Federalists, but Madison partially lived it down, and Monroe saw nearly the extinction of it. The Jeffersonian policy may, therefore, fairly be judged, not alone by its early storms, but by the calm which at last followed.

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AYER'S Cathartic Pills are known to be the safest, surest and best purgative medicine ever offered to the public. They are mild but certain in their effects, and keep the system in good condition.

FIRST STEPS.

Hush! the baby stands alone—
  Hold your breath and watch her;
Now she takes a step—just one—
  Wavers, stops—quick, catch her!
Courage! Life's first step will cost:
  Now again she's trying—
One, two—three! she walks, almost,
  Trembling, stumbling, crying.

One, two, three—Oh! she will walk
  Now, before we know it;
Hear her sweet-voiced baby-talk,
  Little bird, or poet!
Prattling, toddling, there she goes,
  Stepping off so proudly—
Turning in her untaught toes,
  Pleased—then laughing loudly.

There lies baby on the floor,
  Sprawling, rolling, screaming!
Are life's first attempts so poor?
  Baby was but dreaming
When she felt so bold and strong;
  Gladly now she's clinging
To the one whose soothing song
  Back her smile is bringing.

Hurts are cured by mamma's kiss—
  Brave again as ever,
See, the plucky little miss
  Makes her best endeavor;
Walks right off—the darling pet—
  Rush now to caress her!
Come what will of first steps yet,
  All good angels bless her!

—*Elizabeth C. Kinney, in St. Nicholas.*

TWO FAMOUS DESPERADOES.

Men Whose Death Has Led to General Disarming in Texas.

The Murderous Exploits of Ben Thompson and King Fisher.

(Dallas (Texas) Letter to N. Y. Sun)

If Ben Thompson had not been killed the other night in San Antonio he probably would have been finished here. He intended to come to this city to attend the convention of cowmen, and, as he was morally certain to get into trouble, it is also certain that he would have had no quarter. Dozens of cattle men and others now here came with the expectation that they would have a battle with Thompson, and the word had gone around that if he indulged in any of his customary pranks he should be fought to the death. The determined efforts of several unknown citizens of San Antonio who, standing high over Thompson's head, filled his body with bullets, spared the cowmen here the disagreeable duty of killing him during convention week. Since his death and that of King Fisher there has been a general disarming throughout Texas. Hundreds of men who carried weapons for no other reason than that they feared they might encounter one or the other of these desperadoes have now put away their six-shooters, and probably will have no occasion to carry them.

Thompson was well known to the cowmen of Texas. He always attended their conventions, and usually made himself obnoxious. When the cattle raisers met in Austin, two years ago, Ben kept the entire crowd on the verge of battle for three or four days, but no blood was shed. On the last day of the convention he drank heavily, and when the delegates were indulging in a farewell banquet he jumped into the dining hall with an unearthly war whoop, flourishing a big revolver in each hand. The attack was so sudden that the cowmen stampeded, some jumping out of windows, others crawling under tables, and still others dashing madly into the street. Very few of them were armed, and the well-known desperation of the man threw them into a momentary panic. Five minutes later the banqueters were going around with tears in their eyes, bemoaning their luck, and wishing they could have had a second's warning of the terror's approach. When the banquet hall was cleared Thompson stood at one end with a revolver in each hand, and emptied his weapons, two shots at a time, at the glasses on the tables, breaking about half of them. After this experience the cowmen determined to be ready for him, and many of them came to the meeting this year expecting to have trouble with him, for he sent word early that he would be there.

Ben Thompson had been a border desperado ever since the war, and his victims numbered fully a score. He was well known in all the cities of Texas, in many Western mining camps, and along all the cattle trails. His parents are English people, who came to this country just before the war, when Ben was a lad of 16. He served in a Confederate regiment during the rebellion, and at the surrender crossed over into Mexico, where he was a soldier for a short time under Maximilian. On the fall of that monarch he returned to Texas and entered on a career of crime which has few equals even in this country. Running gambling games of all kinds, he made his home with the cattle men. When the drive occurred he and his brother Billy always went along, and always got into trouble. In 1868, when Abilene was the shipping point for Texas cattle, Thompson arrived there with a herd, and the same night undertook to "run the town," as he called it. William Hickok, better known as Wild Bill, was Marshal of Abilene, and, hearing of Thompson's movements, he recruited a party and attacked him. Thompson had several backers, and in the running fire that was kept up for more than an hour, several men on both sides were killed and wounded. The next morning Wild Bill organized a posse and chased Thompson and his friends into the Indian Territory, keeping close on their trail, and allowing them no time to rest or sleep. Thompson finally escaped, but he never appeared in Abilene again while Wild Bill was Marshal.

The next year the drive ended at Ellsworth, Kansas, where Ben and his brother Billy determined to recover some of their lost prestige. They captured the town immediately on their arrival, and when the Sheriff remonstrated they shot him dead. Finding the place too hot for them, they left the town the next day, closely pursued by a posse, but the brothers, who were magnificently armed with Winchesters and revolvers, kept their pursuers at bay, and escaped in safety to Texas. Although Billy Thompson was arrested for this murder some time afterward and taken back to Kansas, he was never punished for it.

After killing a number of men down on the border, Thompson appeared in Austin in 1874, and, provoking a quarrel with the owner of a theatre there named Wilson, shot him dead. This was a desperate battle, a dozen men taking part, and weapons of every description, from a shotgun to a bowie knife, being used.

Much of Thompson's deviltry was committed in a spirit of fun. Going by the Raymond House in Austin one night, he noticed a number of guests on the piazza fanning themselves.

"Let's have some fun," said he to his companion, and, walking behind one of the strangers, he fired his revolver twice in rapid succession into his chair. The man was hit by one of the bullets, but was not fatally hurt. In the excitement Thompson escaped.

Once when in partnership with a man named Lorraine in the gambling business at Austin Thompson, who had drawn more money from the bank than was due him, was turned off when he asked for more. Drawing his six-shooter, he put one bullet through the check rack, smashed the globe of the hazard dealer with another, and shot off a gas burner.

Hearing that a woman named Fannie Kelly had spoken of him in uncomplimentary terms, he visited her at her house and opened the interview by shooting the keys out of her piano, shattering the mirrors, and snuffing the lamps with pistol balls.

Only two weeks before his death he wrote to Jim Courtright of Fort Worth, saying:

"I have got no place to go, and I am coming up there to run your town. I understand you are running it now."

To this Courtright replied:

"I am Deputy City Marshal here. I can run the town without your help. You need not come."

Ben had one or two fights with Courtright, and knowing his man pretty well, let him and Fort Worth alone.

King Fisher was younger, slighter, and more genteel than Thompson, although the latter sometimes dressed elegantly and appeared well. Fisher was quiet and of pleasant address. An old admirer said of him the other day that "no man was ever wrapped up in a tougher hide than Fisher." He was run out of Mexico for robbery. He lived on the border generally. He had killed many men, his choice being Mexicans. He had a deadly antipathy to the "greasers," and enjoyed killing them. When Fisher left Mexico the last time he had several stolen horses in his possession. His party was pursued. When they reached the river he told his men:

"Wait here till I go back to the top of the hill. If they are so close that we won't have time to get the horses across, I will fire my gun and you will shoot the horses."

He rode back, and soon the report of his gun was heard. The Mexicans came up soon after only to find a lot of dead and dying horses.

Fisher was the man who was presented to Horace Greeley in 1870 or 1871, when the venerable editor was in Brenham for the purpose of delivering an address before the Agricultural Society. Mr. Greeley had expressed a desire to see a typical Texas desperado, and Fisher good humoredly posed before him in this character. Mr. Greeley looked at him searchingly, and said he did not like to ask an improper question, but he would really like to know how many men Fisher had killed.

"Only one," was the prompt reply.

"Why," said Mr. Greeley, with a look of surprise, "I was told that you had killed five Mexicans at a fandango on one occasion, to say nothing about many other like crimes."

"Mexicans!" ejaculated Fisher, with a string of oaths which startled his inquisitor; "I don't call Mexicans men."

Among other stories of this man's murderous exploits in Mexico is one to the effect that he charged through a town on the other side of the Rio Grande with nine pairs of Mexican ears strung on his bridle rein.

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A Fair Offer.

(Detroit Free Press.)

A few days ago a farmer drove up to the door of a Springwells saloon and called out to several men standing around that a neighbor of his living about four miles away had fallen into the family well and probably killed himself.

"Well, what of it?" asked one of the men.

"Why, I want two or three of you to ride out with me and help get the body out."

"For how much?"

"You don't pretend to want pay for such an action as that!" gasped the farmer, but they said they did, and he entered the saloon to see if the owner was not more tender hearted.

"I tells you how it vhas—" began the saloonist but he was interrupted with:

"Don't tell me that you won't lend a hand in such a case as this!"

"I can't go, my frendt, but I tells you how it vhas. I let you drink beer until you doan' care two cents for all der farmers und all der wells in America, und den I hire a pey for two shillings to drive you home. Dot vhas der pest I can do today."

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Why He Liked to See Democrats.

A Democratic member who called at the White House recently was surprised at the President's cordiality. "Sit down," said the President to him, "and we'll have a nice talk." The modest member expressed a fear that the many Republicans, Senators and Representatives, who were awaiting audience would not like to be kept so long while a Democrat was before them. "Oh, never mind them," said Mr. Arthur; "you are a Democrat, and so I know you don't want anything. You have called socially, and I assure you it is a relief to get away from the fellows for a few minutes. And every one of them implies that if I'll do as he recommends about certain appointments there'll be so many more delegates for me at Chicago. I am disgusted with it all." Finally the member departed, and as he did so he saw the President shaking his head and quoting the civil service reform law to an importunate Senator.

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Compliments for Randall.

("Gath" in Tribune.)

Samuel J. Randall is as much admired as any leader of the Democracy, although he is under a cloud with the prevailing faction which has mastered his party at Washington. I was talking to Mr. Hill, of Ohio, recently, an old-fashioned Democrat and rather a free trader, who said of Randall: "He is a man of so much force and determination that I have never seen him rise to speak but I am attracted toward him, and he has one of the most engaging faces I ever saw." The attempt to force the Tariff bill into a party caucus is as much directed at Randall as at the subject at hand. He antagonized some of the supporters of ex-Speaker Kerr several years ago when Kerr beat him and afterward died, leaving the field open to Randall.

THE LAND OF THE AFTERNOON.

An old man sits in his garden chair,
  Watching the sunlit western sky;
What sees he in the blue depth there,
  Where only the Isles of Memory lie?
There are princely towers and castles high,
  There are gardens fairer than human ken,
There are happy children thronging by,
  Radiant women and stately men,
Singing with voices of sweet attune
The songs of the Land of the Afternoon.

The old man watches a form of cloud
  That floats where the azure islands are,
And he sees a homestead gray and loved,
  And a hand that beckons him afar.
O cheek of roses and hair of gold!
  O eyes of heaven's divinest blue!
Long have ye lain in the graveyard mold—
  But love is infinite, love is true;
He will find her—yes—it must be soon;
They will meet in the Land of the Afternoon.

The sky has changed, and a wreck of cloud
  Is driving athwart its troubled face,
The golden mist is a trailing shroud,
  It is cold and bleak in the garden place.
The old man smiles and droops his head,
  The thin hair blows from his wrinkled brow,
The sunset radiance has appeared
  O're every wasted feature now;
One sight exhales like a breath in June—
He has found the Land of the Afternoon.

SHERMAN ON OUR COUNTRY.

The Great West Obliterated From the Map of the Union.

The Land Divided Like an Army Into a Right, Centre, and Left.

Gen. W. T. Sherman responded to the toast "The United States of America" at the dinner of the Knights of St. Patrick, in St. Louis. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK: I thank you for the privilege of being with you to-night, and I especially feel grateful to your committee which relieved me of the familiar toast to "The Army and Navy of the United States," whose song of praises I have sung so often that it has become monotonous. The sentiment assigned me, "The United States of America," is, however, too big to be handled in the few minutes assigned to each speaker, for it not only embraces the orange groves of Florida, the blue grass of Kentucky, the sugar fields of Louisiana, the grain fields of the mighty valley of the Mississippi, the pasture lands of the Rocky Mountains, the mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and coal everywhere, but includes the institutions, industries, and property of fifty millions of a most heterogeneous people. So that unless you want to be bored by a horrid array of figures you must permit me to limit myself to a minor part of this great subject.

It is now 15 years since I was in the habit of attending your annual feasts in St. Louis, in which period I have traveled much over Europe and America, have generally shared at the banquets of army and navy meetings, of university and civic clubs, and have listened to the long catalogue of the virtues of the patron saints of nearly every civilized land, and I notice that each and all go back to the very beginning of recorded time and find in their ancestors heroes of song and story, which form the basis of their individual patriotism. The same is equally true of families, so that I infer that the Creator meant this common impulse of human nature to be a bond of good-fellowship everywhere; and I rejoice to see the Hibernians, the Germanics, Anglicans, and Caledonians meet in social array here in Republican America to revive the memories of their own poets, heroes, and patriots. We Simon Pure Yankees have such abundant faith in our Washingtons, Franklins, Lincolns, and good old Santa Claus that we have no fear that your Saint Patrick, Saint George, Saint Andrew, or old Gambrinus himself will undermine or overwhelm our love for this, our native land. There is another law equally potent in the destiny of a a people. If the same race limits its intercourse to itself, the inevitable result is a deterioration of mind and body; whereas the commingling of separate and distinct races always produces the highest types of manhood. Our country from the very beginning was occupied by willing immigrants from the bravest and most adventurous nations—by Cavaliers and Puritans, by Huguenots, by Celts, Caledonians, Swedes, Dutch, Scandinavians, French, and Spaniards, who proclaimed that all men were free and equal, and that the new-comer should be entitled to the common privileges after a short probation. So that we find after a hundred years—usually accounted, a day in a nation's life—in an aggregate population of 50,155,783, 6,679,643, are of foreign birth! Or, going back a single generation, with foreign fathers, we have 4,883,842 Germans, 4,520,523 Irish, 2,036,808 of Great Britain, 635,405 Scandinavians, 830,247 from British America, and 1,321,485 of all countries, or that more than one-fourth of our present population are foreign born, or whose fathers came from distant lands, and naturally retain their feelings, thoughts, and aspirations, even the prejudices of the lands whence they came.

Again, of our fifty millions of people, six and a half millions are blacks, nearly all native born. In 1861 the great mass of these were slaves. Now all are free men. When abroad I was closely cross-questioned by statesmen of world-wide fame as to the probabilities of the dangerous experiment (as they styled it) of enfranchishing so large a fraction of our people. I pointed with pride to the fact that when we were in the desperate throes of war involving his liberty not a slave resorted to the torch or dagger, and though left in charge of the masters' families, there was not an instance of arson, murder, or rape, and I called attention to the fact that from the very day slavery ceased and freedom began the production of cotton, sugar, rice, and food steadily increased until now it is a matter of demonstration that the South is richer than it was before the war. Every black man, woman, and child is free to come and go as they please. They may buy and sell. They may adopt any trade or profession, and some have already attained wealth, education, and professional eminence. If any black man will compare his social and political condition of to-day with what it was 20 years ago and apply the same scale to the next century he should be content.

Therefore, if diversity of race be God's rule of manhood we stand today in the first rank of the nations of the earth, provided always that these separate races do not attempt separate communities, but mingle as we do tonight at the social board, and habitually in the school, in the church, in the workshop, on the farm, and in commerce. I have noticed at the anual meetings of the Knights of St. Patrick in St. Louis and elsewhere that you always invite representative men from St. George's St. Andrew's and the Germania Societies to share in your intellectual feasts, and that in your families the laws of nature assert their predominence—that Irishmen marry Yankee or German girls, and vice versa, so that we have an assurance that the race of men which are to follow us will be fully equal to the work that remains to be done to make our country more prosperous and more glorious in the future than it has been in the past.

We have had our war of Independence; we have had wars of conquest with Mexico and the Indians, and, the hardest of all, we have had a civil war with ourselves to maintain our glorious union of States which we regard as not only our rightful inheritance, but as the palladium of liberty for the whole world. We must guard this Union and our privileges under it with jealous care, and as one of the means to that end we must preserve the Anglo-Saxon language, as the best medium of expression and thought yet invented by man. It is the language of Shakespear, Milton, and Burns; it is the same language in which Burke, Sheridan, Grattan, Curran, and O'Connell pleaded so eloquently for the common rights of Irishmen; the same by means of which our Irving, Webster, Clay, and Lincoln made their impress in the hearts and minds of the whole human race, and I am told that in experience it is found so condensed, so terse, so clear and expressive that it is generally used by telegraph operators the world over because of its economy. This is the work of peace, but "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

The amount of labor done in "Our Country" in the last century is simply herculean. In my day, and within the period of my memory, more than a hundred thousand miles of railroad have been built, over which steam cars travel in a single day more than a horse wagon used to do in a month, and the effect has been magical. The country is literally gridironed with railroads, so that every valley and every gulch is accessible to the emigrant without the long, tedious, and costly journeys of even 10 years ago. The old trappers and hunters that used to rendezvous at St. Louis find their occupations gone, and most of them have departed for the happy hunting ground of the Indians, and the Indian finds himself coralled, transformed into a good Christian, or, if be still yearns to satisfy his native instincts, he must join some perambulating circus.

But, my friends, increase of population, wealth, and physical resources does not necessarily imply strength and progress, unless attended by a corresponding advance in the intellectual and moral qualities; and, judging by our daily newspapers, one might infer that murders, robberies, and crimes of all sorts were growing more rapidly that even our population. There is no doubt of the existence of too much crime, which should command universal attention if we intend to make our country what it should be—not only free, but safe to life and property. I am, however, convinced, by personal observation, that our people, as a whole, are quite as good as their fathers, but that the telegraph collects from the four quarters of the world everything that is interesting and exciting, which is spread before us every morning; whereas our fathers only heard of the murders and robberies in their immediate neighborhood. I do hope and pray, however, that our Judges and lawyers will lay hold of this subject, and, without endangering the innocent, make punishment to follow the commission of crime so sharp as to rob mobs and vigilance committees of their pretense to interfere, and thereby bring disgrace on our country, if not on civilization itself.

It is reported of Mr. Greeley, that to an applicant for place he said, "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country." At the beginning of this century, Ohio and Kentucky were the "Far West," and I, myself, remember emigrant wagons starting from Ohio for the Wabash, the extreme limit of safety and nearly all of you still think of Kansas as the jumping-off place. As late as 1836 Gen. Jackson, one of the most keen, shrewd, and penetrating observers, advised the Cherokees, Creeks, and Chickasaws, his old enemies, for whom he felt a special friendship, to emigrate to their present territory west of Arkansas, where he assured them they never could again be disturbed by white settlers, and now, after less than 50 years, that territory is surrounded on all sides by populous States, and the troops of the United States have to be posted to keep back the tide of immigration. No, my friends, the West is obliterated from our geography, and our country is divided like a great army into a right, centre, and left. The right, east of the Alleghenies; the centre, embracing the Valley of the Mississippi and tributaries, and left, the country west of the Rockies, or probably a better subdivision, the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Pacific States. Thus organized we are admirably prepared for the great battle of life, which is defined by the highest authority to "go forth, increase, multiply, and replenish the earth," not to kill, not to lay waste, but to bring out of the mountains their hidden treasures and shape them to the uses of man; to divert the watercourses from their deep channels so as to irrigate the parched earth and fructify it; to cultivate the millions on millions of acres of fertile soil which have been gathered for thousands of years in the valleys and on the plains, and to build up bright and cheerful homes for the families yet to come. The Government of the United States has expended more than $50,000,000 in explorations and surveys, so that any man may now sit down at a comfortable desk and see where there is mountain and valley, where minerals can be found, where there is timber and water and grass, without the necessity of tramping over the country at great expense and labor, as our fathers had to do to find a home and as we had to do in 1846. No Government in the world has ever done as much for posterity as ours has. The whole country is the principal; cities and towns are merely its agents and must fulfill the needs of trade and commerce, but, unless they are backed by a country whose people need and can pay for their products, they will wither and decay as hundreds of cities have done in the past, in Phœnicia, Greece, Spain, and even with us in modern America. Foreign trade may partially relieve our markets, but it is small in comparison with our home trade. There has been a tendency of late years for our people to gather into cities and towns, so that lands are cheaper in Maryland, Virginia, and even here in St. Louis county than 30 years ago, and the average wages of a clerk or shopkeeper are less than of a carpenter, mason, or even laborer. I believe I can hire an educated clerk cheaper in St. Louis than a skillful gardener. This was notably the case in California in 1848-9. Therefore, I advise young men, instead of tramping over the continent in search of the West, to go into the country, near their homes, get possession of a piece of land, and there accumulate property instead of money.

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THE VIGILANTES.

Brutal Scenes at a Lynching in Marysville, Kansas.

(Marysville (Kansas) Special.)

On Friday night about 9:30, Samuel Frayer, convicted in court on Thursday last for the murder of John Pennington and wife, of Frankfort, Kan., February 6th, was taken from jail by a mob of about fifty masked men, and suspended from the Spring creek bridge. The vigilantes were well organized, and met at a tree near the jail. Four men went in, and, presenting revolvers at the jailer's head, demanded the keys, which were taken from a nail over the jailer's head and given to them. Two remained to guard the jailer, while the rest entered the jail. One man said: "Hello, Sam, come out here!" Frayer stepped to the door of his cell, and was caught by the hand and pulled out. A rope was thrown over his head, and he was led to the bridge. The only outcry he made was "O God!" and some one replied: "Shut up, —— —— you, we will 'O God!' you." He was told that if he had any confession to make, to do so at once. He at first protested his innocence, but when told that he must hang he made a full confession, stating that he alone had been implicated. He said he first killed Pennington in the barn and that Pennington never spoke after being shot. He then went to the house and shot Mrs. Pennington. She ran toward the barn. He followed her and shot her in the back. When she fell he started to drag her to an old shed. She showed signs of life and he stopped and beat her with a shovel and a piece of a fork handle. He then dragged her into the shed.

After finishing his confession he was given five minutes to pray, and he tried to repeat the Lord's prayer, when someone cried out: "Shut off the —— —— ——'s wind. He did not give Mrs. Pennington time to pray." But wiser counsel prevailed and he was given an opportunity to pray. He repeated the Lord's prayer in a broken way two or three times. The rope was then put around his neck and made fast to the cross-beam of the bridge. A second later he was shoved off. The drop from the bridge was about six feet. His neck was broken by the fall.

Frayer had asked how long it would take him to die, and was told it would not exceed a minute. He said the news of his death would kill his mother. When asked what object he had in killing the Penningtons, he replied for money, but that he did not get a cent.

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THE CATTLE QUEEN OF TEXAS.

Mrs. Rogers, Who is Worth a Million, and Who Can Ride Like a Cow-Boy.

(Galveston Letter in the Inter-Ocean.)

There is a genuine cattle queen in the person of Mrs. Rogers, who lives between the King ranche and Corpus Christi, about fifteen miles from the latter place. Her first husband was a cow-man named Rabb. Right here I should explain that a decided distinction and difference exists between a "cow-boy" and "cow-man." The former is a hired man who rides after the herd; the latter is his employer who owns the cattle. Well, after Rabb, from a small beginning and by good management and thrift, had accumulated a herd of 40,000 cattle, he died, and left all to his better half, who had been a helpmate in every sence of the word, and not only understood the cattle business, but had managed it successfully during her husband's long illness.

Widow Rabb was not only thrifty, but she was pious and belonged to the Methodist persuasion. A young preacher by the name of Rogers came along, under whose ministrations she grew in grace, and the result was a matrimonial one, although the odds in age were in favor of the parson by something like twenty-three years. She had no children and he had seven, but she took the motherless bairns under her wings and the alliance has turned out in every way successfully. Rogers had not long been married to the widow and her cattle when he acquired a bad case of bronchitis and was compelled to give up preaching. Such cases are frequent. But the widow gave him notice that she was competent to run the ranche and has kept the cattle in her own name, Rogers knowing no more about them than any of his neighbors. He took to politics when he found his services were not needed at the ranch and is now the Democratic member of the Legislature from Nueces county.

Mrs. Rogers, although worth a round million, lives in quite an humble home and appears to have no ambition further than to carry on the business her husband left her and accumulate money and cattle. She goes to Corpus Christi every week or so to sell stock or purchase supplies, but has no taste for dress or society. She is fifty years old, but rides a horse like a cow-boy and does not even own a carriage. She never entertains any one except the few people who visit her place on business and lives in the plainest possible manner.

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Taking a Lantern to Wall Street.

(Wall Street News.)

He was treasurer of a county in Indiana. The other night about 9 o'clock he made a call at the house of an honest old farmer, who was on his bond for $10,000, and after the first greetings were over he began:

"Mr. Thomas, I have some bad news for you."

"Great Scott! but are any of my relashuns over in Indianapolis dead?"

"I don't know about that; but you remember you signed my bond?"

"Yes, I did."

"I am sorry to inform you that I am $14,000 short in my account."

"No!"

"Alas! it is true."

"And where did the money go to?"

"Lost in Wall street."

"Oh! that's it. Well, I wouldn't worry over that. My son Bill will take the lantern and go back to town with you, and if you'll show him Wall street he'll find the money if it takes him all night. Probably lost it out of a hole in your pocket, eh?"

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SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

The President of a large cotton manufacturing company at Columbus, Georgia, Mr. W. H. Young, gives his views on the tariff, so far as it affects cotton manufactures in a letter to a Southern Congressman, and incidentally of the progress of the cotton industry at the South. He claims for the South the monopoly of standard or heavy weight cotton goods, on account of closer proximity to the cotton fields. His company consumes fifty bales of cotton a day, and a New England mill consuming that amount would have to pay $350 a day more for cotton than the Southern mill, and the English mill would have to pay still more. Mr. Young says:

> These advantages are so great that the tariff, if entirely removed, would not enable England to compete with this country on heavy weight goods, and if the tariff was removed on all articles that enter into the cost of manufacturing, then this country could command the markets of the world and the supremacy of England would be ended.
>
> I have visited England three times and have investigated the cost of labor compared with the South and found it more, or higher, than here, and yet our operative was in better condition, from the fact that food cost less with us and clothing also, as our climate does not require such heavy clothing. I think labor at the North about the same as in England.
>
> I also investigated the cost and selling price of heavy cotton goods, and concluded I could sell in England at a profit, but to do so I must adopt their peculiarities of styles and I prefer a home market.

Mr. Young maintains cotton manufacturing is heavily taxed on almost everything that enters the cost of production, beginning with machinery and ending with baling the goods with Scotch burlaps. Here is a fair chance for Tariff reform, but we do not see that Mr. Morrison's horizontal reduction would help it very much. It requires specific legislation, as other industries demand an adjustment of Tariff duties to their wants. The United States, mainly by the development of Southern manufactures, will soon command the supply of coarse cotton fabrics for the world. Protection is of no more amount to these enterprises than it is to the wheat growers of the West.

EDUCATION IN CONGRESS.

Two bills are now before Congress proposing to appropriate money from the Federal Treasury in aid of the common schools of the various States. The bill introduced into the House by Mr. Willis, Democrat, of Kentucky, provides for an appropriation of ten millions of dollars for the first year, reducing that amount by one million annually thereafter, so that at the end of ten years all further appropriation shall cease. The bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Blair, from New Hampshire, appropriating fifteen millions of dollars the first year, and then follows the Willis bill on the same line of annual reduction at the rate of a million a year. The Blair bill is now under consideration by the Senate and is likely to be amended, and then killed, either by the Senate or when it reaches the House. We have no idea either of these bills will become laws, nor do we think it is desirable they should. Largely increased appropriations for school purposes from the Federal Treasury would relax the vigilance of communities in supervising their school affairs. When the people have to pay the money by direct taxation, they are apt to keep a close look-out as to its expenditure. The tendency now is to abuses and needless expenditures in the school system. It is being developed at the top and not at the bottom, where improvement is most needed.

It is estimated that two-thirds of the immense sums proposed by the pending bills would go to the education of the negroes at the South, who certainly have claims on the generosity of the Federal Government which set them free. But such a diversion of money would imply a certain amount of Federal control of its expenditure, and interference by Federal authority with the school systems of the States would be pernicious. The corruption and despotism of the Freedmen's Bureau illustrates what would probably result in the Southern States, where there would be the heaviest demands for public money. In the Northern cities the tendency to "educational rings" and abuses would be largely accelerated by a few millions from the Federal treasury.

In an address last summer, Prof. J. P. Wickersham, long Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State, incidentally referred to the proposed plans of Federal aid to education in the states, and made some points which merit consideration from reflecting people, not carried away by every fresh bit of demagogueism labelled as in the interest of universal education. Prof. Wickersham said:

> "There is in the example of European countries, with respect to the management of their school affairs, much that is worthy of imitation in the United States; but it must be added that their centralized systems of public instruction are ill adapted to the political conditions of this country. It is without doubt best for us to continue the policy of intrusting the control of our common schools to the several States, and to the counties and townships into which they are divided. I am well convinced that with us the more fully the management of these schools is placed in the hands of the people the stronger and the better the system will be; cut off from this root, and most likely it would die.
>
> "An individual succeeds in acquiring knowledge, succeeds in business, succeeds in any undertaking whatever in proportion as he depends upon himself, relies upon his own resources. A nation is but an aggregation of individuals, and that line of conduct which gives most strength to one will give most strength to the whole. In respect to popular education the principle of local self-government is a vital one in a Republic and should be guarded with the utmost care.
>
> "Nor would I favor, as a general policy, aid to popular education from the National Treasury, fearing it would be accompanied here, as elsewhere, by a centralizing tendency. Such a policy has strong advocates in Congress and the political party in my own State with which I affiliate, has recently adopted as a plank in its platform the proposition to distribute surplus revenues in the national Treasury among the several States for the purpose of education.
>
> "For one, I doubt the wisdom of this action. It may win favor from unthinking people, from those especially among whom there is, as Lord Castlereagh styled it, 'an ignorant impatience of taxation;' but such a distribution of money would, in the end, weaken our system of popular education. The best schools the world over are to be found among people who tax themselves for their support, and education is universally held in the highest esteem by those who have been taught to pay for it with money from their own pockets."

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The spirit of experimental reform is abroad in New York, with the prospect that the city government and city politics may be revolutionized. The tendency is to concentrate large powers in the hands of the Mayor, thereby making him a real authotity, responsible for good or bad government, and not a mere shadow of factions and combinations. He is to have the appointment of all city officers, without confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, and they are to be subject to removal at pleasure. The only exception is City Controller, who is to be elective by the people. For years the parceling out of the city officials in New York has been made a dicker between the Mayor and the Aldermen. President Arthur got his first political celebrity by the skillful manner he conducted these trades on behalf of the Republicans with Tammany Hall.

We believe the secret of efficient and reasonably honest city government lies in this principle of narrowing the responsibility. Give the Mayor the power of appointing his subordinates, and the people will know where to place the blame if bad men are put in office, just as the President of the United States is held responsible for his appoitees. A high municipal officer, made independent of factions, is more concerned about the success of his administration than anything else and will be careful in his selections. In any event, good or bad, he must shoulder the responsibility and be accountable to the people. If they place in positions of great power incompetent or corrupt men, they will be rightfully subject to the evils of bad administration. The punishment will fail on them, and they will not be likely to invite its repetition.

THE FREE TRADE AGITATORS.

The resolutions of the Democratic State Committee of Virginia, backed up as they probably will be by other State committees, should have some effect on the Free Trade gentry at Washington, unless they are bent, like Governor Kent of Maine, on party disruption and disaster. The Virginia Democrats declare tariff agitation at this time "unwise and should be discouraged, and all Democrats should subordinate the differences in controversy upon the one great issue of reform in the Government and its restoration to purity and true constitutional principles." This would seem to be a reasonable proposition. It is the road to party unity and success. It is the voice of the Democracy of all the great States, in which, by universal consent, the Presidential battle must be fought to victory or defeat.

The trouble seems to be that the Free Traders are more bent on having an indorsement of their theories by the Democratic majority of the House, than on party success. They are willing to trade off the Presidency for the shadow of a tariff issue, on which the party is divided. They propose a test of faith that has never been acknowledged by the Democratic party since its foundation. They admit the innovation is dangerous and may be disastrous, but for that they care nothing. They are stirred to their depths at the idea of protection to American industry, but a scheme to subsidize the whisky distillers by class legislation meets their enthusiastic advocacy. The chief of the whisky lobby at the capital divdes his time and energies between reading Democrats out of the party and furthering the bonded period bill.

We have no fears but the Democratic National Convention will make short work of the schemes of these marplots, and especially their newly invented articles of faith. The delegates will be fresh from the people, and will know their sentiments, something that seems beyond the comprehension of the Free Trade agitators, who live in an atmosphere of theories and speculation.

WHAT IT REALLY MEANS.

The lively fight going on in the Republican party for the control of the Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago, means something entirely different from what appears on the surface. Two political influences or machines are contending for the mastery; one professedly for Blaine and the other for Arthur or Logan. When these candidates have exhausted their strength in convention and failed of a nomination, the question will be for whom shall the managers throw the delegation. It will have a large influence, and in a very likely state of affairs will have a controlling power It is for the control of the delegation at this point, and to be be on the profitable side of the bargains sure to be negotiated, that the existing fight is largely made. Failing Arthur or Logan, the machine leaders want the privilege of bargaining. Failing Blaine, the anti-Machine leaders want the right to make bargains in their interest. At certain periods in national conventions, cabinet places, foreign missions, the control of the State's patronage are bargained off to State delegations for their votes. Pennsylvania for over twenty years in Republican Conventions, has had the bad reputation of "being on the make." It commenced in 1860 when General Cameron's friends secured the promise of a Cabinet place from Mr. Lincoln's representatives, as the price of Pennsylvania's vote. This settled Mr. Seward's case, and "Uncle Abe" kept the pledges made by his representatives. The same bargaining is the motive behind the championing of certain names in the pending contest in this State. Who is to have the call of the market and realize on the delegation? This detracts somewhat from the lofty pretensions of the contending chiefs, but is the frozen truth.

Justice Field, of the Supreme bench, utters the following sensible opinion in relation to the situation as developed in Congress:

> This Congress ought to be very careful how it conducts itself on the free trade policy. It should go slow on the tariff reform question. Probably the tariff may need reforming in some sense. There are inequalities perhaps to be removed, but I don't think the people of this country will favor or consent to a sweeping tariff reduction or a general free trade policy. There are 600,000 voters interested in keeping the manufacturing industries of this country in such a condition that they can earn a comfortable living through them. We have no commercial marine, and the people of this country are dependent upon other countries for nothing. We can manufacture here everything that we need, and I fear that a policy or a platform which would look to large tariff reductions would be fatal to our party or to any party.

And makes the following allu sion to the Presidency:

> If Tilden had the strength to endure a campaign, he believed he would be nominated by the Convention by acclamation. The feeling is very strong throughout the whole country, reaching beyond the lines of the Democratic party, that Tilden was most shamefully defrauded out of his just election eight years ago. I was a member of the Electoral Commission, and I cannot think now, or at any other time, of the work it did without feeling that a great wrong was done both to him and to the country. If Mr. Tilden is able and willing to be a candidate, he will undoubtedly be nominated.

To which, the N. Y. *Sun* states:

> A great wrong was indeed done by Judge Field's Republican associates on the Electoral Commission. Judge Field might have added that the sole but all too feeble recompense that a grateful party can now make to the illustrious patriot in whose person free Government was fraudulently stricken down, is to offer him, to adopt or to reject, the honor of a nomination by acclamation.

With the aid of the workhouse and emigrant ship the British Government have succeeded in reducing the population of Ireland by three millions, in round numbers, since 1852! Previous to 1852 there had been the decimation of the great famine. Yet English statesmen are not satisfied. Ireland's life-blood is ebbing away now as copiously as ever. By the returns just issued it appears that 108,000 emigrants left Ireland last year! *United Ireland* in a solemn article entitled, "Killing a Nation by Inches" denounces this horrible hemorrhage. It says:

> For all practical purposes Ireland is suffering a more awful drain of manhood than if engaged in a deadly conflict with a first class European Power She has lost since the Union more men than France lost in all the sanguinary wars of Napoleon. At least 8,000,000 of people have been immolated in eighty years to the demon of English supremacy. Three millions of people whose brawny frames supplied the physical force of the repeal meetings were missing in 1852 when the census enumerators came to count them. Two million nine hundred and thirteen thousand of the population who were spared by famine have been starved or transported since. The waste goes on faster and more furiously. Within the last year alone Ireland lost 108,000 emigrants, 71,000 of whom were single adults. She lost in mere thews and muscles more valued sons than were slain in any of the greatest battles of the world.

The New York *World* says: "No man in the country grew so rapidly last week as Samuel J. Randall. The Free Trade speech of Speaker Carlisle last Saturday evening was a boon to him; it raised him politically about seven feet." Pity the *World* didn't think of the possibility of precisely such speeches when it was helping to elect Mr. Carlisle Speaker. In its Washington letter the *World* states Mr. Randall's position, we believe with great correctness:

> Mr. Randall, according to his own statements, is not the obstructions the friends of the Morrison bill have represented him to be. He does not intend in any way to make any factious opposition to the measure. He said last night that he would not even interpose the appropriation bills in the road of the measure. He does not propose to give any of the supporters of the bill the slightest pretext for putting the responsibility of the ultimate failure of this measure upon his shoulders. He will not even oppose in any way a tariff discussion. So far as he is personally concerned Morrison shall have all the rope he pleases. This attitude of Randall is the exact opposite of the picture given of him by the rule-or-ruin Free Trade Democrats who are talking so freely about reading all Protectionist Democrats out of the party.

EDITORAIL MENTION.

Watterson is in favor of protecting whisky and having free trade in iron, that Randall and Pennsylvania may go to Hades, or words to that effect. All of which will not be done.

Indiana county on Friday elected H. K. Sloan and H. W. Wilson delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and instructed them to support Randall for President.

General Grant declares for Logan for the Republican nomination. This is natural, as Logan was one of the 306. The General also denies that either he or Conkling have been conciliated by Blaine.

The pension appropriation for next year is fixed at only $20,600,000, but it also includes $66,000,000 appropriated for the current year and not expended, making altogether for the year ending June 30, 1885, $86,000,000.

Rhode Island is the first State on the Democratic side to elect a full delegation to the National Convention. It was done on Wednesday by the State Convention. The delegation is unpledged, but its first choice is understood to be Tilden and Hendricks.

Mr. Parnell is equal to the emergency of another lively agitation in Ireland, and advises the farmers to refuse to pay the police tax under the Crimes Commission tax, assessing a tax on localities where crime is committed, thus punishing innocent and guilty alike.

The men of brains and judgment among the Democratic revenue reformers at Washington, are very desirous of unloading Mr. Watterson. He is doing their cause an infinite amount of harm, and his dictatorial airs merely cause derisive laughter among those he attempts to bulldoze.

The House of Representatives has fixed Tuesday, the 22d of April, to consider laws respecting the election of President and Vice President, which have passed the Senate, the same to continue before the House until disposed of. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, is Chairman of the House Committee on this inportant matter.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* presents letters from eleven Southern States, prepared by special correspondents instructed to report the actual sentiment of the people regarding the Presidency. Says the *Enquirer*:

> The situation as given in these letters may be briefly summarized. Everywhere in the South there is an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the renomination of Mr. Tilden.

The friends of Randall, after a pretty sharp contest on Saturday, carried the Democratic primaries in Erie City and county, and Wm. L. Scott will be one of the delegates from the Erie-Warren-Venango district to the Chicago Convention. In Venango and Bedford counties, Mr. Randall's friends were also successful. Randall and Blaine seem to be the choice of the two parties in Pennsylvania, by decisive majorities of the masses.

Visitors from New Orleans confirm the reports of the press of that city that the interest in the coming Cotton Exposition is something phenomenal. A large marble building, six stories high, has been taken by the directors and is filled with officers and clerks of the Exposition. No such display of Southern resources has ever been seen as will be made there. Texas has appropriated $20,000, Mississippi $12,500 and North Carolina, South Carolina and Arkansas $10,000 each for the making of State displays.

Maryland proposes to make marrying less costly. The Legislature has just passed a law reducing the fee for marriage license from $4 50 to 60 cents. Heretofore the revenue to the State from this source has averaged $27 000 annually, the State receiving $4 and the court clerk issuing it 50 cents for each license. Under the new law, while the fees of the clerk will remain as before, the State will receive but 10 cents for each license. The marriage license in Maryland has been higher than in any other State in the Union.

In a letter to the Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Canals, the Hon. Horatio Seymour urges the importance of maintaining the New York canals as a check upon excessive charges by the railroads for transportation. He says:

> We are to have a hard struggle to keep our lead as a food-supplying country, and we must give up the delusion that Europe depends upon us for food. They will only buy of us if we can deliver it to them at the lowest cost. The delusion that the Old World depends upon us for food stimulates extravagance in Congress and corruption in Legislatures. If we fail to uphold our water routes as protection against unjust and unwise charges for transportation, we shall suffer in the future.

Congress has now been in session for more than three months. Senators and members affirm that the committees have transacted more business than is usual in the same period, but so far as the public record is concerned very little appears to have been done. The House has passed but 101 bills, of which much more than one-half are private pension bills. The Senate has pased 128 bills, 27 of which provide for the erection of public buildings. Up to this time not a single appropriation bill has become a law. Only 25 acts have passed both Houses and been approved by the President, and of these 17 are of a private character.

Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott, Congressman-at-large from this State, says he would prefer to run for Congress as a district nominee, but will accept the judgment of the party, as to a renomination at Allentown. Mr. Elliott is one of the singularly fortunate men in politics. He served with distinction in the Constitutional Convention, though under thirty years of age when elected. Two years ago he had his choice of the nomination for Judge in his district or for Congressman-at-large. He preferred the former but was persuaded to accept the latter, and though now in his first session has made a reputation as a sagacious statesman and an eloquent speaker.

The Jingo policy as to Egypt fastened on the Gladstone government, has created party dissensions, and the Cabinet is divided against itself. A speedy dissolution of Parliament and changes in the Ministry are expected. Mr. Gladstone's celebrated Mid-Lothian speech is recalled, in which speaking of the war on the Afghans he said: "It is disgraceful that a nation whom we call savages should, in defense of their native land, offer their naked bodies to the arms of European science, and be killed by the hundred thousand for doing with rude, ignorant courage what were, for them, duties of patriotism." How, having denounced the massacres of Cabul and Candahar, could Mr. Gladstone sanction recent massacres near the Red Sea.

Congressman Hopkins, in a recent interview at Washington, anent Watterson's bravado and reading out, expressed himself in this way:

> I don't see how the Morrison bill could be changed to make me willing to support it, and I think the best thing to do now, instead of attempting any more changes, is to let it die. I don't know anything that would give me more pleasure than to attend its funeral. If the caucus decides to push it, however, we will have to vote with the Republicans to prevent its passage, and we will let that be known in advance. I don't think Mr. Carlisle can blame us. He said, in his Saturday night speech in New York, that he was willing to unite with any man or any body of men to forward the cause of Free Trade, which is saying, just as plainly as words can say it, that, if necessary, he would join the Republicans if they would vote against the tariff. I think he won't refuse us Protectionist Democrats the same right to unite with any body of men to sustain the principles of Protection, so we will be saved from being read out of the party at any rate.

A great parade has been made by Republican papers, very much afraid of Mr. Tilden's candidacy, of the report of a recent interview by a staff correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution* with Mr. Tilden, in which that statesman was represented as finally renouncing any candidacy in the coming Presidential election. Unwonted stress has been laid upon this because the *Constitution* has all along been enthusiastic for the "Sage of Gramercy." And so it is yet. In its issue of the 16th that paper says:

> It is true that Mr. Tilden positively declines to allow the use of his name. To have done less than this would have been to become an active candidate, which no one expected Mr. Tilden to do. In effect he puts himself where his letter to the Cincinnati Convention put him four years ago. Does any one think now that if that Convention had nominated Mr. Tilden he would have rejected the nomination? He was not nominated because of the disaffection of Mr. Hendricks and part of the New York Democracy. Both these objections are now removed. What was disaffected then is in sympathy now. We believe that if he is nominated by the Chicago Convention he will accept the nomination, and if he accepts the nomination he will be elected.

A new Penitentiary law in Ohio makes important changes, on which it is best not to express an opinion until the reforms shall have had a practical trial. The contract labor system is abolished—to take effect on the expiration of the existing contracts. Then the prison directors will have to provide work for the convicts. The directors have unlimited discretion in this, save that, as far as practicable, all articles used in the other State institutions are to be made in the prison, and sold to them at the market prices. *Sentences of convicts are to be indefinite*, and to be terminable on the judgment of the Board of Directors, who are to review the trial, inquire into the convict's parentage, previous history, etc., in order to judge what kind of treatment he requires for his moral reformation, and upon that and his behavior decide when he is fitted to return to society. Tickets of leave are also to be granted to the well behaved. The directors who are to do all this work of reviewing all the criminal trials in the State, and of inquiring into each convict's personal history and parentage, and to devise a system of labor, are to serve without salaries—purely from benevolent motives. If that don't insure the law a failure, all experience goes for nothing.

Bogus Butter in New York.

The New York Senate Committee on public health, after spending several weeks trying to discover how the great bulk of gilt-edged creamery butter of the country is manufactured, has made its report and offered its recomendations.

It finds that one-half, at least, of all the butter offered for sale in New York is composed chiefly of tallow oil, bone oil or lard oil. Out of thirty samples purchased by the committee in New York City only ten were genuine. No labels to distinguish the bogus butter from the genuine are displayed for the information of the purchaser, although required by law. Forty million pounds of the vallianous stuff are sold annually in the State, the bulk of which is manufactured in Chicago or other Western cities. The loss to the State is estimated at from five to ten millions dollars yearly, while the profit to the manufacturers and dealers in the bogus article is enormous, they sell the stuff at prices varying from twenty-five to forty-five cents per pound, while its cost averages only fourteen cents.

The New York committee recommend an entire prohibition of the manufacture of the bogus butter and that the officials to inforce the act be chosen from a man engaged in the genuine dairy interests.

In the discussion of the temperance question a Nebraska man, Mr. J. A. Conner, sends to the Chicago *Tribune* a copy of a letter written him March 1st by John Kelly on the subject of the failure of the authorities in New York to execute the excise laws. Mr. Kelly concludes as follows:

> The abuse and immoderate use of intoxicating liquors have caused more demoralization and real injury to the welfare, morals, and prosperity of the people than any other temptation to which the human mind is subjected. The great question is: Can a remedy be provided that will overthrow and prevent the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors? This is an unsolved problem as yet. In my opinion, statute laws will not prevent people from indulging in intoxicating liquors and using them immoderately. The appetite once having been created, it is difficult to subdue. The moral law will have more effect in persuading people to control their appetites and to avoid the abuse which they entail than that made by Legislatures. The laws of prohibition can never be enforced. No better evidence of this can be demonstrated than its violation in the States of Nebraska and Maine and in cities in some of the States of the Union where option laws have been passed. And so we might go on and cite other circumstances, all of which, if properly considered, ought to convince any reasonable man that prohibitory laws and high licenses are not a success. Very truly yours,
>
> John Kelly.

A curious incident is related in regard to the recent death of Dr. Yandell in Louisville, Ky. On the day of his death he called on a physician, and, the subject of chloral being mentioned, he told his friend of a case that had come under his notice. A patient suffered much from trouble with his heart, and while suffering severely summoned Dr. Yandell. Dr. Yandell administered a dose of chloral, which he assured his patient would relieve him. It did some good for a few moments, but then the patient fell back in his chair and died. It was, said Dr. Yandell, in speaking of the case, too sudden for the chloral to have produced the death, and the man had simply died of *angina pectoris*, or paralysis of the heart. In describing this case to his friend Dr. Yandell imitated the actions of the dying man, falling back in his chair, and throwing his arms about. A few hours later and under the same circumstances he himself breathed his last.

A temperance league has just been formed in Belgium, and no country in Europe seems to want one more. M. Cauderlier, the Secretary, gives in his prospectus some interesting statistics of the consumption of alcoholic liquors in the different European States, and shows that drink costs them a good deal more than their standing armies. Germany, for instance, spends twenty-four millions a year on her army and eighty-eight millions on beer and brandy. France spends three times as much on drink as she does on her army. The liquor bill in England is heavier still, reaching, as it does, the enormous total of 120 odd millions. But the Belgian is the hardest drinker in Europe. He drinks as much beer as the Frenchman, the German, and the Englishman put together. Eighty per cent. of the males of the poorer class who die in the Belgian hospitals under the age of thirty succumb to the effects of alcohol. Within the past thirty years the consumption of spirituous liquors in Europe has increased by 60 per cent. and insanity, suicide, and crime have increased in like proportion.

Russia's census returns, recently published, give the following interesting details regarding the population of the Empire on January 1, 1882: The inhabitants numbered 91,118,514, living in sixty-three provinces and eleven districts. The growth of population is largest in the southern parts and smallest in the northern, where, also, the mortality is the greatest. It is difficult to say whether this is to be attributed to the climate or the economic conditions of the country. The average of life in Russia is twenty-six years in Europe and thirty-one in Asia. This fact is explained by the enormous mortality of young children. It has been ascertained that 60 per cent. of the children die under the age of five years, which means 1,500,000 of deaths per annum among young children. It has also been proved that more than half of the male population die before attaining the age for military service. On an average, a person is born in the Russian Empire every eight seconds, and a death occurs every eleven seconds; in St. Petersburg a human being passes away every fifteen minutes.

The following is related of the late Bishop Kavanaugh, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

> His formal union with the church was in 1817, when in his fifteenth year. Like many of the great Bishops, his work began among the colored people, and it was seldom he was allowed to preach to a white audience. It is said that once while helping in a meeting, the preacher in charge was asked to dinner, but Mr. Kavanaugh would have had none save for a colored woman who was one of the hundred thousand and more of negro members that the Southern Methodists had prior to 1861. When, at a later day, he preached in that church as a Bishop, and a dozen people offered him carriages and dinners, he said: "Thank you, but I see yonder at the back of the church the good colored sister who was the only one to give me an invitation when I was here before, and I am going home with her now." And he did.

A Washington dispatch says of General Grant:

> "It is only with great difficulty he moves about with the aid of crutches. He is able to receive calls, however, and his rooms have been thronged since he has been here. The President called upon him in New York to inquire after his health, and his call of to-day was merely a renewal of that courtesy. It has no political significance. General Arthur does not seek any alliance with General Grant on the Presidential question, as he well knows that the ex-President does not favor his nomination. Even if General Logan should not be successful, General Grant would not encourage Arthur's candidacy. To those who have called on him to-day he has intimated that in the event of the failure of Logan to secure the nomination he would incline to Edmunds."

Circulars were sent from Sacramento on February 1st to 2,500 representative Democrats, asking who, in their opinion, is the most available man for the Presidential nomination at the hands of the approaching Democratic National Convention. Nearly 1,500 answers were received. Of these, 759 favored Tilden, 543 Thurman, 33 Hancock, 30 Field, 24 McDonald, 21 Butler, 14 Bayard, 14 Hendricks, 6 Holman, 3 Morrison, 3 Pendleton, and 3 Hoadly. For second choice 186 named Thurman, 72 McDonald, and 24 Hendricks.

Every mother should always be prepared with Peruna, to give at first symptom.

Veritable Alpine roses, brought from the Alps, are on exhibition in the vestibule of the Madison Square Theatre, New York.

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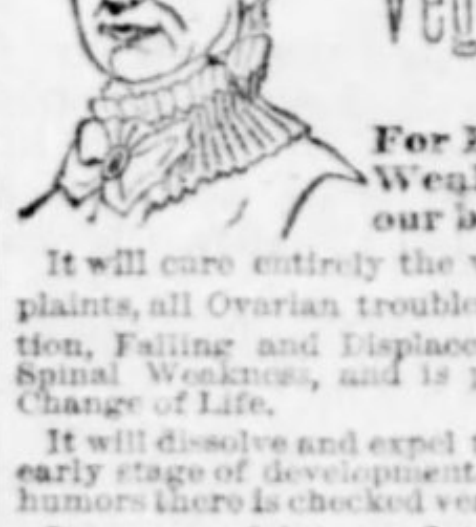

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THE PHARISEES.

We doze and dream and let the world go by,
Shut up as is the oyster in his shell,
And fatten aimlessly upon the slime
And ooze of things, until at last torn forth,
Unknowing how or why our fate is wrought,
And then served up, a dainty dish for death.

We fancy that we work, and move the world,
Simply because we pile up yearly gains,
Make certain profits and increase our store,
Unmindful of the many poor and weak
Who lose their labor, as they needs must lose,
That we may win, and get, and have, and keep.

We shut ourselves within our narrow homes,
And there we count and lay aside our gains,
Our wives and little ones beside us there,
And all is placid, sweet, serene and calm.

We pat ourselves upon our ample breasts,
And say: "Behold! Observe what we have done!
Here is the fruit of many toilsome hours,
The rich reward of a most virtuous life,
And all is ours, and we have earned it well."

Some careless foot has set the door ajar;
The cold wind rushes in, and there without
Is labor, pale and weary, weak and worn,
His worried wife and starveling children there
And half inquiring, half rebellious eyes
Demand: "Who gets my share of this world's work?"

How soon we crush accusing conscience down,
Shut out the cold and that distressful sight,
Draw close to us our wives and little ones,
And count with care our petty hoard again,
Thankful that we are not as other men.

—*Edward Willett in New York Sun.*

BETTY, THE HANGWOMAN.

The Sad Story of the Life of a Female Executioner.

The Strange and Dreadful Tale Related of an Englishwoman.

(From London Time.)

What travelers tell of the King of Dahomey's Amazonian bodyguards—gaunt, grim viragoes, every one of prodigious strength, courage and ferocity—impresses one with African barbarity more forcibly than, perhaps, any other institution on the "Dark Continent." Even among savages one looks for some leaning towards mercy on the woman's part. It is natural to expect a Pocahontas even on the coast of Guinea; but the idea of a female executioner, strange and dreadful when narrated in the annals of an African tribe, becomes horrible, grotesque, incredible when transported to a spot within a few hours' journey of London, and to days not remote from our own. And yet flourished in Roscommon, flogged, branded, hanged and pocketed fees for such service one whose memory still lingers round the old gaol and in the minds of the peasantry—the famous "Lady" Betty.

How she came to be hangwoman may be briefly told. She was of peasant origin; early left a widow, with one child, a boy, in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Her disposition was silent and brooding—what the Irish call "dark." Having no friends, all her dull affections concentrated in her son. She was superior to her class in many ways. She could read and write, unused accomplishments in those days, and in these arts she instructed the lad. She was crushed by bitter, hopeless poverty, lived with difficulty by the labor of her hands, and privation seemed to act like frost on her soul, chilling and freezing the fount of kindness that springs in every woman's heart. In truth, an unlovable creature, even when allowances are made for circumstances. The boy was lively and warm-hearted, full of merry, affectionate ways, winding himself round his mother's heart, and returning her love with interest, the one bright spot in her obscure, monotonous life. Then, as now, the tide of emigration flowed Westward, but America seemed vastly further off. Before the boy's imagination it fluttered a shimmering phantom, an El Dorado, where fortunes were to be had for the taking; a land of sunshine, of marvels.

Gradually he won Betty to his way of thinking. Though it wrung her heart to let him go, she agreed there was no opening for him at home, nor hope of fortune, and so it came to pass he stood one morning at the cross-roads, pockets empty, courage high, with a group of intending emigrants, while his mother, choking with tearless grief, hung round his neck, as if she could not let him go, strained him in a last passionate embrace, then turning without once looking back, ran blindly to her lonely cabin, locked the door, and flung herself down in an agony of sorrow. Whether he ever reached his destination or fell a victim to the climate, or whether he wrote her letters which never reached her, is not known. She never heard from him after he sailed. Years passed, her dark hair turned grayish, the lines hardened round her mouth.

Happier far if she had died then, poor and alone, than lived to earn the price of blood. One Winter evening she sat by her fire of dry sticks, and crouched over the feeble blaze. Outside the dark rack sailed across the sky, the trees swayed their heavy branches with a dismal creak, gusty showers had fallen all day, softening the roads and grass; now the wind was rising, portending ominiously a storm, and driving the smoke back into the blackened kitchen, which, with "the room," as Irish peasants call it, composed her desolate dwelling.

The storm grew louder, the rain came swishing against the window with every gust and its heavy monotonous patter was heard in the lull of the blast. It found its way through weak places in the thatch and dripped slowly on the earthen floor, filling the uneven places with little pools of water. A half-starved black cat rubbed against its mistress' knees. It was 9.30 when a loud, impatient knock was heard at the door. The woman started violently and listened; it was repeated. Lighting the one candle the house afforded, she advanced and asked who was there.

"A traveler seeking shelter," replied a strange voice, and Betty opening the door saw a tall man with a long black beard, holding the bridle of a powerful horse. He strode into the cottage, the wet gleaming on his clothes and the coat of the animal. "A terrible night," he said, in hearty, genial tones. "They told me I'd reach Roscommon before night, but my horse cast a shoe, and it took so long to get in repaired that this confounded storm overtook me. I am wet to the skin, and if you can give me a bed and some supper I shall stay here—if you have no objection, of course!"

"'Tis not a night for a dog to be out, let alone a Christian, sir; but this is a poor place for the likes of yer honor," said Betty, who had been eyeing the fine cloth of the gentleman's clothes, his splendid fur cloak, and other signs of wealth.

"Oh! I'm contented," he said, his smile disclosing the whitest and most regular teeth. "I've put up with worse in my time," and he proceeded to fasten up the horse, while Betty barred the door against the intrusive blast. She hastened to throw more sticks on the fire, drew a seat to the blaze took the gentleman's damp, heavy overcoat from him and made him sit down. He placed the rush-light in its queer arm-and-socket candlestick, just what the Anglo-Saxons used, to one side, saying it pained his eyes, and stretching out his feet to the fire asked could she give him anything to eat.

"No! There is nothing in the house, and no money, neither," she added with a kind of defiance.

The stranger looked sadly and earnestly at her; perhaps the idea of anyone wanting money seemed strange to a rich man. His lips moved as if he were about to speak, but, changing his mind, he drew out a heavy purse and laid a gold piece on the table. "Buy something with this, then," he said, "I shall pay you well to-morrow for your trouble."

She took it in silence, wrapped her dark cloak about her, and passed out into the wild night. In less than half an hour she rapped for readmission and entered laden with bread, meat, eggs, and spirits, not forgetting a bundle of hay on her shoulders for the horse. The stranger rubbed down and foddered the animal, while she prepared his frugal meal, which he insisted on her sharing.

When he was refreshed and warmed, she gave him up her bed, saying she would sleep by the fire, and he unwillingly consented to deprive her of her couch.

He retired, and his regular breathing soon announced he slept. She resumed her place by the hearth.

I know not if it was then or at the first sight of the gold that temptation to the blackest treachery entered her mind—treachery that she now broodingly matured. It is painful to dissect a mind like hers—cold, callous, covetous soured by a hard life and disappointment, longing for the ease from daily toil that money alone could bring, without moral sense or fear—save of death, so let me pass as quickly as may be this most shocking part of a true story; she resolved to do away with the unknown traveler.

As far as she could judge he was not an Irishman, certainly not a native of Roscommon; none had seen him enter her cabin; she could unfasten the horse and drive it forth before morning. The money she had spent in food could be easily accounted for by a pretended letter from America; she had seen the purse filled to bursting with gold, in short she argued with herself there was everything to gain and little or no risk. "The woman who deliberates is lost," says Rousseau, and so it proved in this instance. She murdered the unhappy man as he slept, possessed herself of his papers and valuables, set the horse free, and sat by the dim rushlight to examine the treasure.

It was now nearly sunrise. Was it the cold wind that blows before dawn that chilled her to the bone, and made her shiver as if in an ague fit?—or,—what did those papers contain? Unhappy, wretched mother! She had slain her son.

He had come back, successfully, rich beyond his expectations, to take her by surprise, to make her sharer in his good fortune. She did not recognize in the dark bearded man the slender youth of years gone by. The temptation was irresistible to his laughter-loving disposition. He could pass himself off as a grand gentleman until morning, then how they would laugh together when she knew all; reveal himself. Alas! the morning never dawned for him.

The woman's mind was unhinged by the appalling discovery. She shrieked, laughed aloud like a maniac. Then rushing wildly out into the cold, gray light, by her awful cries drew terrified neighbors round her, to whom she yelled she was a murderess, had killed her only child. They thought she was mad, or possessed of a devil; but one bolder than the rest having ventured to enter her cottage, rushed back horror-stricken to confirm her broken utterances. She was secured, tried, found guilty and condemned. Roscommon was fixed for the execution. These were the good old days, when it was death to steal a sheep or forge a signature, to rob a coach or take a horse, so the cart that drew Betty to the gallows contained a goodly number of wretches all her inferiors in guilt. Every available foot of ground was thronged by a yelling, hooting crowd; every window looking on the jail was filled with sightseers, joking, laughing, chattering, but when the tumbril stopped at the gallows' foot silence fell like a pall, and the multitude held their breath. There was a long pause; officials hurried to and fro. There were whispered consultations—what had happened? The news soon spread. The executioner was absent, was taken suddenly ill, and had sent an excuse; at the last moment all was confusion. It was the Sheriff's duty to carry out the sentence, but that gentleman flatly refused, saying he would forfeit all he possessed first. What was to be done? Even the criminals raised their heads, a kind of dull hope dawning within them, and got more or less animated. Suddenly from their cart broke a woman's voice, shrill and harsh. "Spare me life, yer honor, spare me life an' I'll hang them all." The Sheriff grasped at the unexpected offer. Betty was unbound by a warder, descended from the tumbril amidst a murmur of horror and with awful callousness proceeded to her task. Never was an execution better performed. In a few minutes she stood the only living being on the scaffold, while round her hung the ghastly bodies of her late companions. The hangman died. She was nominated his successor at a yearly salary; lived alone, generally detested, and exercised her avocation for many years till her death. One of her last habits was to draw with a charred stick on the walls of her cabin portraits of all the criminals she executed. I failed to get either a certain date for her death or particulars as to its manner, but think she went to her account during the first decade of the present century.

Little Specks

in the sinuses of the teeth soon grow into appalling cavities, if disregarded. Check advancing decay at the outset with SOZODONT, and the pain of toothache, the wretchedness of eating with unsound teeth, and the dyspeptic symptoms caused by swallowing half-masticated food may be prevented. This aromatic and salutary article perfumes the breath, and remedies sponginess of the gums. Its popularity is unbounded.

THE Queen's publishers have succeeded in working off but 15,000 copies of her book, and Victoria complains that the work was badly translated into English. It was written in German. She has called it in for correction and revision.

American Art.

Photographs, Engravings, etc., can be exquisitely colored with Liquid Art Colors made from Diamond Dyes. Full directions for this beautiful art work, with a handsome colored cabinet photo sent to any address for 10 cents. WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Burlington, Vt.

A NUMBER of bold attempts at robbery have been made at Kittanning, Armstrong county, recently.

IF you are bilious, have a coated tongue, immediately take PERUNA, always.

THE BOY WHO WOULD NOT GO TO BED.

You may think him a dunce,
But he begged that for once
He might sit up all night, or as long as he pleased;
The nurse was in tears,
With her murmured "My dears!"
But only the louder and faster he teased.

Overhearing the din,
His father came in:
"Wish to sit up all night, John?" he thoughtfully cried;
"You shall have your request
Till you've learned we know best.
Nurse can go. I will stay at this naughty boy's side."

When two hours had passed,
John grew sleepy at last
And so tired that he feared he would fall from his chair;
But, attempting to go,
Heard his father's stern "No!
Keep your seat at the table. Your place, sir, is there."

Oh! how slow ticks the clock,
With its dickory dock
(For his father insists he should keep wide awake,)
Till quite humbly he said:
"May I please go to bed?
I've found you were right, and I made a mistake."

His father said yes;
And now you can guess
If ever that boy did the same thing again.
No sermon could preach,
No punishment teach,
A lesson more clearly than he learned it then.

Now, boys, when you're told
That it's bed-time, don't scold,
And say that you feel just like keeping awake;
Sitting up all the night
Isn't such a delight.
Just try it for once, and you'll own your mistake.

—*Independent.*

A TERRIBLE REVENGE.

It was on the eve of the battle of Solferino. The French regiments, which had arrived from Milan during the day, by long and dusty roads, under a broiling sun, exhausted by fatigue, were encamped on an immense plain, shut in by a chain of hills, on which towered the white houses of the town. Lightning, playing among the leaden-colored clouds, illumined at intervals with lurid light the battlefield of the morrow. Nothing else lit up the camp. No fires were allowed, as a measure of prudence.

All were not asleep, however. Besides the outposts and pickets, many in camp were wide awake. Here and there groups of men, lying on the grass around their tents, conversed in a low tone and discussed the probable issue of the coming battle.

In the middle of a small group of officers, who talked over the chances of the morrow, was Col. Eugene de Valmont, who commanded a regiment of light dragoons. He had the well-earned reputation of being one of the most splendid officers in his own branch of the service. Although a strict disciplinarian, he was beloved in the regiment by officers and men alike, and deservedly so.

Col. de Valmont appeared to pay but little attention to what was said. He seemed in a profound reverie, as he bit, rather than smoked, a half consumed cigar. Turning suddenly to his surgeon-major, a veteran with a well-bronzed face, he said:

"Brisac, do you believe in presentments?"

"It depends, Colonel. One may have them, no doubt; but to admit that they are ever realized is another matter."

"You look upon them as valueless, devoid of any prophetic importance?"

"Quite so."

"Ah! It is true, as is said, that all you doctors are more or less materialists." After a pause, he added: "You are right, perhaps, and so much the better. There are some thoughts which should be banished on the eve of a day like what to-morrow promises to be."

So saying he got up and added: "I shall turn in and get some rest and advise you all to do the same. In a few hours we shall need all the strength we can command."

One by one the group broke off and presently there was left only three officers—the major, a captain and a sub-lieutenant.

"What did the Colonel mean by presentiments?" asked the younger of them. "We know he has no fear about to-morrow; yet his manner and his last words, to say the least, are not reassuring."

"Had you been longer in the regiment, young fellow," replied the Major, "you would know that the Colonel periodically gets 'the blues;' but we take no notice of them. They soon pass, and he becomes himself again."

"But what is the cause of his recurring depression?"

"The cause?" said the Captain. "Why, all the regiment know the cause."

"Except myself. I only joined three months ago."

"Well, here is Brisac back from his rounds. He can tell the story best."

The Surgeon Major being appealed to, laid down upon the grass, lit a cigar, and said:

"'In 1834, De Valmont, appointed lieutenant in the Chasseurs d'Afrique, which had just been raised, landed in Algiers, where I was assistant surgeon attached to the military hospital. Though I was older than he, we soon struck up an acquaintance that ripened into friendship, which time has not impaired. Eugene was young, good looking and a man of fascinating manners. He came of a distinguished family, and his friends kept his purse well filled; in short he could get money as fast as he wished to spend it.

"'We served three years together, when De Valmont got leave to exchange and return to France. His mother was the cause of this, for she had in view for him a marriage with a rich heiress. Leaving Algiers would have been all plain sailing except for bidding 'farewell' to a certain lady called La Severina, a danseuse at the theatre. In appearance she was decidedly handsome, of an olive-colored complexion and with raven-black hair. In her large expressive eyes and in her firmly-cut mouth there was a significant indication of determination which suggested that the young lady would be more desirable as a friend than as an enemy. She said she was an Italian, having been born at Rome; but her parents were Bohemians, who traveled through all countries—rope-dancers by profession.

"'La Severina had conceived for Eugene a passion as violent as it was hopeless. When she heard of his proposed departure she was wild; when she learned the motive of it, she turned a demon. Failing in a determined attempt to baulk his plans by stabbing him with a stiletto, she assured him with her last words that she would be revenged. De Valmont laughed at the threat. I, however, determined to keep an eye on the actions of the young lady. In this resolve, however, I was foilded. She left Algiers about a month after, and I never knew what became of her.

"'Nearly four years had passed since Eugene's return. We kept up a constant correspondence, and I learned of his marriage and the birth of one son, whom he called Lucien. He continually pressed me to exchange and go back to France.

"'At length I got appointed to a cavalry regiment quartered in Paris, and left Algiers to take on my new duties. Landing at Marseilles, I put up at the Hotel Castellane, where the first names I read in the list of arrivals were those of the Count and Countess de Valmont. We met with joy after our long separation. Eugene introduced me to his wife—a lady as lovely as she was charming—and showed me with pride his son—a fine chubby child, with curly hair, and the splendid blue eyes of its mother. He simply worshipped this boy—poor fellow!—and his life and soul seemed wrapped up in its being and existence. And now, as to the sad sequel to my tale.

"'De Valmont was on leave, and at his wife's desire they were about to visit Italy. Not to fatigue the child their route was mapped out in short stages. They were resting two days at Marseilles before going to Genoa by la Corniche, so I decided to stay and see them off.

"'In the afternoon of my arrival, as the weather was glorious, little Lucien was sent with his nurse down to the sea, on that magnificent beach where the splendid palace of Prado stands. Two hours after this nurse returned alone, looking like a mad woman. The eyes were starting out of her head, and, sobbing and crying, she threw herself at the Countess's feet, and said she had lost the child. She and her charge were playing on the beach, where they were attracted by the performance of some acrobats. A small crowd had assembled, and the boy was not out of her sight for half a minute. On looking round he was gone; and she sought him in vain. She called his name at the top of her voice, and ran up and down the beach until exhusted. Bystanders who heard her cries helped her in the search; but they found—nothing.'"

"Was Lucien drowned?" asked the sub-Lieutenant.

"This was the question started, but it seemed well-nigh impossible. The child could only toddle, and the sea was too far from the place indicated by the nurse. So this hypothesis was given up. The police considered it a case of kidnapping, and went to work, but failed to find a clue. They searched for weeks through all the slums of the city—the low quarters where the dregs of the population congregate, the scum of the Mediterranean—but with no success. A description of the child was sent to every consul, with orders to make full inquiry. De Valmont himself obtained special leave of absence from the War Office and, spent a year in trying to solve the mystery. He returned more dead than alive to bury his wife, whom grief had killed.

"As to the Colonel, at first he had serious intentions of joining the Trappists and retiring from the world. But hope sustains him still. He believes, if his boy was not drowned, that Providence will take pity on him and yet restore him. Vain delusion! But we humor him in his hope. He has since devoted his whole life and soul to his regiment; but the wound at his heart has never healed, and when it breaks out afresh he becomes sad and sorrowful, and talks about presentiment.

"La Severina, I belive, has kept her word, and wreaked a terrible revenge!"

Brisac finished his story and wished all good night.

"We have six hours for sleep, my boys, and then—!"

On the morrow, at the early hour of 6 o'clock, a double line of smoke extended for a distance of two miles on each side of the plain. The French had brought almost all their guns into action. The Austrian batteries posted on the opposite hills replied with a well-directed fire. In this artillery duel, which lasted for some hours, the advantage remained with the French. The superiority of the Austrian position was more than counterbalanced by the deadly effect of the rifled guns of the French, which were first employed in warfare at the memorable battle of Solferino. The carnage was frightful and the result disastrous to the Austrians, who were obliged to retreat.

At 3 o'clock on that day—the 23d June, 1859—the French were formed up to advance under a withering musketry fire to assault the Tower of Solferino, the key of the enemy's position. Marshal Benedeck then called on his cavalry to make a supreme effort, which, had it been successful, would have changed the fortunes of the day. The Austrian cavalry were massed behind a fringe of wood which effectually concealed their movements from the French. Suddenly they were seen to emerge from their shelter and to prepare for a determined charge, to take in flank those battalions which had already reached the slopes of the hills. Gen. Niel saw the danger, and immediately hurled against them the Marguerite division of cavalry, in which De Valmont's Light Dragoons charged in the first line.

The shock was terrific! The elements contributed to swell the frightful storm of war. Peals of thunder bellowed forth and vivid lightning played over the ghastly sight beneath.

It was after the delivery of the charge "home" that Col. de Talmont suddenly saw rise before him about a dozen huzzars, in white, of the Archduke Albrecht's regiment. Led by a young lieutenant with fair hair and a budding mustache, they sabred the French dragoons with maniacal fury, making their way through them like a cannon-ball. With one bound of his horse the Lieutenant was at the Colonel. De Valmont saw his sabre flash as he raised it to cut him down. He had only time to pull the trigger of his pistol and the Austrian fell, killed by a bullet in the forehead.

At the end of the engagement Col. de Valmont, returning to camp, passed over the scene of the conflict. The body of the Lieutenant still lay there on its back. A thin trickle of blood marked the spot of the bullet-wound. The face of the young officer was as calm and placid as a child asleep. De Valmont gazed at him with profound emotion. A few yards off some dismounted men were guarding Austrian prisoners, among whom was an officer of Albrecht's Hussars. Pointing to the dead body the Colonel asked:

"Sir, can you tell me the name of that brave fellow?"

"Karl Gottfried," was the answer.

One month after the peace of Villa franca, Eugene de Valmont returned to Paris with the army of Italy, where he found the following letter awaiting his arrival:

"MILAN," 5th August, 1859.

"MY DEAR OLD FRIEND: You know that I am still at the Military Hospital here, where I shall remain until all our wounded are removed. They brought in the other day several marauders caught by our men rifling the dead, and on some of them who tried to escape, they fired. Among them was an old woman disguised as a man. A bed was found for her, as she was on the point of death. I offered my services to dress her wounds, and judge of my amazement when I heard her say: "You don't remember me, Dr. Brisac. I am La Severina. Under the withered features of the woman I recognized your former acquaintance in Algiers. By what series of misfortunes she came to be a despoiler of the dead I shall not attempt to explain. Enough to know that before dying she allowed the priest to communicate a part of her confession, and, as I have for long thought, she it was who stole Lucien at Marseilles!

After a host of adventures, which I shall tell you later on, poverty compelled her to abandon the child at Veinna. She left it to the charity of the landlord where she lodged—No. 20 Rosenstrasse—and never heard of the boy after. This address will give you some trace. Apply at once to the Austrian Embassy. *Tout a toi.* BRISAC.

Mad with joy, the Colonel ran to the embassy and explained the object of his mission. For a fortnight after, which seemed to him a lifetime, he lived in a fever of suspense; and was going to bed one night when his valet brought him an official letter, with a large red seal bearing the Austro-Hungarian arms. He read as follows:

"Monsieur Le Comte: I am instructed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to inform you, in answer to your inquiries, that the child abandoned in Vienna, at the address given, on the 20th September, 1846, was adopted by a benevolent gentleman. He was educated at the Military School of Olmutz, which he left last year with the rank of sub-lieutenant. Posted to S. A. T. the Archduke Albrecht's regiment of Hussars he was killed at the battle of Solferino. He bore the name of his adopted father, Karl Gottfried."

One hour afterwards the valet entered the Colonel's room, and found him sitting in his chair. His face was deadly white. His eyes, dilated and immovable, were fixed upon the fatal letter.

The servant touched him lightly on the shoulder, and his master dropped motionless on the floor.

He was dead.

—*London Society.*

MATHEMATICAL PRODIGIES.

Remarkable Gifts of an Indiana Boy and a Connecticut Young Man.

(Hartford (Conn.) Times.)

A mathematical wonder at Falls Village is Robert Willcox, Jr., aged about 21. Willcox is a young man of ordinary intelligence, and has a common school education, but in mathematics has developed remarkable ability to add, subtract, and divide mentally. It is said that he is not able to solve complex problems, but in less than a minute can give correct answers to such questions as the following: Given a locomotive driving-wheel 5 feet 4 inches in diameter; how many revolutions would the wheel make in going six miles? Or, how many seconds has a man lived who has attained the age of 37 years 5 months and 3 days, supposing the months had each 30 days?

[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

Richmond, Ind., has an untutored mind which is capable of astonishing results in a mathematical way. A boy who will not be 6 years old until next May, and neither knows his sixes or sevens nor his alphabet, outranks in mental arithmetic pupils thrice his years and well up in the higher branches. It is Master George Bowland Price, whose father, M. L. Price, a carpenter, works for Oliver Yates, and, like his wife and his other children, has never manifested any rare mental acquirements, although the family are people of average attainments. One morning last Fall the boy came down stairs and asked, "How much are 2 twice and 1?" His father replied there was no such thing, whereupon the lad rejoined: "Yes, there is; 2 twice and 1 make 5." From that on to the holidays he was constantly stumbling on to something of the kind, which perplexed his parents, as they had taken no pains to instruct him, and they could not understand where he got his ideas from. With the coming of the holidays, however, his mind became engrossed with more childish things and he for a time abandoned his mathematical problems, but, subsequently resuming them, he has latterly developed into a mental marvel. Perhaps if you ask him how much forty times eighty are, he will reply: "Two thousand and twenty sixties over," but he generally gives the correct answer in one total, and does it apparently with as little thought and as promptly as he he would tell you his name. And while he does not deal in fractions, he computes odd numbers just as readily as he does even ones, whether the example be in addition, subtraction, or multiplication. A fellow-workman of his father said: "Rowdy, I have 41 cents and your father gives me 7, then I give you 9; how many have I left?" "Thirty-nine," he replied as quick as a flash, and the man said: "I am 44 years old; how many weeks is that?" He just as promptly responded, "2,288." Instead of having a massive head and a dwarfed body, as is general in such individuals, he is very evenly proportioned for a boy, weighing about 45 pounds, and his extra breadth of forehead would hardly be noticeable were one not apprised of his characteristic. In habits he is older than his years, remaining with his parents instead of taking to children's sports, and often saying to neighbor children when they come to play with him: "You had better go home; mother has enough kids of her own to bother her." In fact, he is precocious in every way, but only phenomenal in mathematics.

AN errand boy in a Philadelphia fancy store has just been left $500,000, but it is thought he will die early of consumption. There is nothing better for young children that are daily exposed than a spoonful or two of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

THE Pope rises at half-past six. After mass he takes coffee and milk. His one o'clock second breakfast consists of rice soup, a little roast meat (out of the Lenten season), a fritter and some genuine Bordeaux wine.

CAUTION.—Some unscrupulous tradesmen desirous of making a larger profit, are in the habit of selling crude imitations of POND'S EXTRACT, the Great Vegetable Pain Destroyer, representing them as being made from Witch Hazel, and the same as our remedy. They are far inferior in strength, quality, and medicinal virtues, to old original POND'S EXTRACT. *Beware of all such impositions. Ask for* POND'S EXTRACT. *Take no other.* Be sure the words "POND'S EXTRACT" are blown in the bottle, and that our Trade Mark is on surrounding wrapper.

VERY many people cannot eat broiled salt mackerel. Instead of broiling it take it from the overnight "soak" and stew it in a frying pan in which the water just covers it. Serve with stewed potatoes.

HEART Disease has brought many to an untimely grave. The heart is as liable as other organs to disease; if you have it even in the slightest form use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. $1 per bottle.

JOHN COCHRAN fired five shots at Charles Pope, at Warrenton, Ohio, yesterday, two of them taking effect. Probably fatal.

Brown's Bronchial Troches will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases. *They are used always with good success.*

BEECHER ON PRESIDENTS.

What He Thinks of Leading Names on the Republican List.

(Interview in N. Y. Herald.)

"What is your opinion, Mr. Beecher, as to the probable Republican candidate from among those who have been named?"

"Oh, you can't tell. I think that, all things considered, on an abstract ground, there is no man would make an abler President than John Sherman. But John Sherman can't be elected."

"Why?"

"Folks won't vote for him, that's the principal reason. The next man, to my mind, that is prominently before the public, is Senator Edmunds, in every way an admirable candidate, but I think he labors under the same difficulty. He would not excite the sympathies of the average common people. What I mean is that the man to whom the people take is a genial man; a man who has a great deal of fellow feeling; who has good nature as well as ability; who can tell a good story, and who is interested in any man, high or low, wherever he meets him. Such a man is catching; the people are interested in him. And, generally speaking, such men have large trunks; are big belted and big chested, with a good deal of blood and a well organized head on top."

"Neither Mr. Sherman nor Mr. Edmunds answer such requirements?"

"They have able heads with shad bellies. They are not catching."

"How about Blaine; doesn't he fill the bill?"

"I doubt whether Mr. Blaine has any such following as the *Tribune*, in its quiet way, would make it appear that he has. I think the nomination of Mr. Blaine would detach thousands and tens of thousands of Republican votes at once."

ARTHUR HIS CHOICE.

"And President Arthur, how would he suit?"

"Arthur would be my choice."

"Do you regard him as the most available candidate?"

"I can't say anything about that. I am not in a position to know. I simply say this—that if the people were inclined to it I think Arthur would make one of the wisest and best Presidents we have had for a long time, and whether he should be nominated is simply a practical question. I think, though, that the signs of the times show that he could be elected. I know sometimes men are nominated for the sake of having them killed, but the Republican party can't do that to-day. They must nominate a man to elect him."

"You haven't asked me about Lincoln," added Mr. Beecher. "I think Lincoln would probably be the adjunct on any ticket on which an Eastern man was the principal, and very possibly would be the leading man in the West if the West gave the principal. I doubt about Logan. I don't think Logan is going to be strong. I see some symptoms of General Sherman being persuaded by his wrath to accept the nomination. General Sherman is a loyal man in his wife's behalf, and if anybody takes up the cudgels against her because she is a Catholic I think very likely he would be willing to put her in the White House to vindicate her. I quite admire the loyalty of the old fellow. General Sherman has always been one of my special admirations, and if he were to be nominated and agree to it there wouldn't need to be any more talk. I think he would sweep the country North and South. Southern people love a good fighter."

JAY GOULD'S INCOME.

No Less Than $12,888 a Day or Just About $9 a Minute.

(From the New York Morning Journal.)

Jay Gould, the second richest man of the United States, is credited with being the possessor of wealth estimated all the way from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000. The former sum is very nearly correct. Were his railroad stocks worth their par value he would be an hundred-millionaire. Just before starting on his yachting trip to the Spanish main he carefully inventoried his property, placed his affairs in good shape and added a codicil to his will.

In round numbers the permanent investment stocks appearing on Mr. Gould's schedule were 380,000 shares of Western Union Telegraph, 110,000 shares of Missouri Pacific, 140,000 shares of Wabash common and 60,000 shares of the preferred, 50,000 shares of Kansas and Texas, 40,000 shares of Texas Pacific and 70,000 shares of Erie. There were a large number of small lots of various stocks apparently only incidentally held.

Besides his railroad shares Mr. Gould holds five and a half millions of Wabash general bonds. At yesterday's prices the value of these securities is $49,495,000. Western Union and Missouri Pacific pay dividends; the other stocks do not. The bonds also bear interest. Between them they yield him $1,140,000 a year. His interest in the Union Trust Company and his loans are profitable to him. The *World* building nominally owned by the Western Union Company, was built with his money. In real estate, loans and mortgages he has $5,000,000, and $3,000,000 more in floating investments. His two residences represent another $1,000,000 and his yacht $300,000. His wealth, as nearly as he can figure it, is $58,795,413, and his income $4,640,011. Thus his fortune earns him $12,888 88 every day and $8 95 each minute.

Blaine's Industry in Politics.

[N. Y. Letter Phila. Ledger.]

Mr. Blaine's book is being pushed here apparently with extraordinary vigor. It is on all news stands of the Elevated railroad, and curiously enough, it is likewise for sale at places and at points where publications of that description are not usually dealt in. Blaine biographies it would appear are also in preparation, and there is a literary bureau already organized with a view of keeping the "Plumed Knight" before the public in every possible way, between now and the meeting of the Chicago Convention. I get this information from more than one political friend of the President in the Custom House, and his statements are abundantly corroborated by other people, who, I have reason to suppose, are not less well-informed. There is nothing like industry in politics, as in other things; and though the distinguished statesman from Maine is not often seen here, or hereabouts it is clear from what has been stated that his friends are as busy as bees all the while. I do not know what truth there is in the observation of a shrewd observer at the Union League Club last night, when he said: "These people are talking Edmunds, but they mean Blaine all the while;" but it is worth while writing it down, if only to show what sort of ideas are in men's minds.

The Coming American Journal.

(E. V. Smalley, in the Manhattan for April.)

The newspaper that fulfils the highest functions of journalism must be owned by the men who make it. The most threatening evil of current journalism is the hidden hand of outside capitalists, laid upon it to shape its opinions and manipulate its views. If this evil gains ground, as seems inevitable, in an age when a rage for money-getting has taken possession of the mass of intelligent minds and obscured higher aims, the remedy will be found on journals of opinion. The costly work of news-gathering may be left to the papers which control large capital, while the public turns for aggressive and candid views on the events and issues of the times to small and cheaply made sheets which are under no obligations to stockholders. In France there are scores of successful journals which make no effort at covering the field of the world's news. They are organs of opinion only. Each is the production of a group of original minds, and each represents the general ideas of a segment of French political or industrial life. There are indications that such a phase of journalism is approaching in this country.

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Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGES (25 cents) and INHALERS ($1 00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

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Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivalled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

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Pond's Extract....50c, $1 00 and $1 75
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Dentifrice....50 Plaster....25
Lip Salve....25 Inhaler....$1 00
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)....50 Nasal Syringe 25
Ointment....50 Medicated Paper..25

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Office: Post Building, 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1884.

CONNECTICUT TARIFF IDEAS.

Governor ENGLISH, of Connecticut, is reckoned among Democratic Presidential possibilities. He is a very large manufacturer, but has views of his own on the tariff question, and sympathizes with the movements of Messrs. CARLISLE and MORRISON. He says in a late interview in the New York *Times*:

> The tariff is of no earthly use to Connecticut or to any one of the New England States. Our manufacturers would be no worse off, even if the policy of the country should be one of Free Trade. My position, and that of every manufacturer with whom I have talked, Republican or Democrat, is that the need of the country is the adoption of a policy which I should formulate like this: "A moderate tariff which shall bring to the country a sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government and leave a small surplus to be applied to the slow extinguishment of the national debt." Incidentally, I would favor such Protection as might be needed to foster the few struggling industries which may need it.

After all it will be observed the ex-Governor gets down to incidental protection. He maintains the principal demand for protection will hereafter come from the South and West, and from the iron miners. Gov. ENGLISH, who is reported to be worth $5,000,000, has been largely interested in the lumber business for many years. He was asked if he favored the placing of lumber on the free list and replied:

> Most assuredly I do. Maine is stripped of all but her coarse lumber, and New York State is denuded of its hard wood supply. Michigan is the only State from which we can obtain a supply of building woods. The South has the woods, to be sure. In Arkansas, notably, there is a great supply, but it costs more to get it up here than it would to get it from Canada. Our policy of protecting in this instance has worked to the destruction of our great forests. The country suffers materially in consequence. Unless lumber is put on the free list what few woods we have left will be sacrificed, and then we shall be at the mercy of the Canadians. It is but the part of wisdom to put lumber on the free list.

And about the tariff on metals, Governor ENGLISH said:

> I would favor the admission of iron free. Iron manufacturers are not benefited by a tariff. They would be better off with the metal on the free list. The only ones who benefit by it are the iron miners. I am largely interested in brass manufacturing. Now, I feel that we don't need any high tariff to protect us. We have all the copper in this country that we want, and we can mine and get it as cheaply as we can get it from abroad. I should favor a material reduction in the tariff on the metals used in the composition of brass. Spelter, tin, and iron are brought to this country free of all expense for freight, by vessels engaged in the oil trade, which have to bring some ballast to this country. I am told that the New Haven Rolling Mill Company has been paid 25 and 30 cents a ton for the privilege of bringing iron in scrap, and pig by vessels needing ballast. One bark went from Liverpool to Wales for them, and brought a load of iron to New York free of all charges for the sake of getting the ballast they needed. This saving of freight charges counterbalances the tariff and makes it pay to import iron and operates against American iron producers. Ship owners are glad to bring here free block tin and spelter, and are anxious to get it because with the blocks they can "skin the ship," that is, can pack the blocks about in a form that will prevent the cargo from shifting while en route. With freights free you can see that the tariff is of little benefit as a protection to home industries.

The views of men of the experience and pursuits of Governor ENGLISH are instructive and interesting. We know they are shared to a larger extent than many persons dream of by Pennsylvania manufacturers who separate business from partisan politics.

INTERNAL TAXATION.

Judge KELLEY, in his vigorous speech opposing the bill extending the bonded period Whisky bill, made strong declarations in favor of the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation. He would only grant relief to the whisky interest by repealing all taxation, but it seems this is precisely what the Kentucky distilling interest objects to, because if there was no taxation there would be a speedy increase of small distilleries. And it is noted the great tobacco manufacturers also oppose the repeal of the tobacco tax for a similar reason. The retention of the interna tax that is flooding the Treasury with an unnecessary and demoralizing surplus, is favored by a variety of opinions and interests. The great whisky and tobacco manufacturers oppose it; there is a sentimental opposition from the religious or temperance element, possessed by a vague notion that the use of liquor and tobacco is somewhat impeded by heavy taxation, and any way the tax hits producers and consumers of those iniquities; then the treasury jobbers oppose the repeal of the tax for with an empty treasury their occupation would be gone, and lastly the tariff reformers object. In the words of the Republican New York *Times*, "the doctrine of free rum and tobacco and high taxes on blankets and wire fences, would be hooted out of hearing on election day." A Republican Congressional caucus, adds the *Times*, "two-thirds of whose members would gladly have voted to throw the surplus revenue into the sea to save the precious protective or prohibitory taxes, was compelled by public opinion to abandon all thought of repealing the liquor and tobacco taxes in preference to reducing the tariff." The Democratic Congressional caucus on Tuesday evening, however, took "the bull by the horns," and by a vote of 88 to 27, proposed to repeal the tobacco tax and reduce the tax on fruit brandy to 10 cents per gallon. This latter proposition is in the interest of fruit growers, mainly in the South, who produce large quantities of peach brandy. The tobacco tax last year amounted to $42,104,250.

THE red-headed angel of reconciliation, Field Marshal COOPER, concludes that BLAINE is the man for the country. "Thus one by one the roses fall."

THE HOUSE CAUCUS.

The Free Traders who have been so blatantly reading Protection Democrats out of the party, with several thousand donkey power, are welcome to all the comfort they can gather from the action of the Democratic caucus on Tuesday evening. The voting showed about sixty Democratic members ready to follow the lead of RANDALL, EATON, CONVERSE, CURTIN and others who take incidental with their revenue only. Mr. MORRISON made no attempt to make his bill a test of party fidelity, and while the caucus resolved it should be pressed to a vote left it entirely discretionary with Democratic members how they should vote. An attempt to bind them by caucus action would have been defeated. This was a reverse on the main line of battle, and a second defeat was the proviso that the tariff bill should be accompanied by a section reducing internal revenue about fifty millions annually. It is reported Speaker CARLISLE tried to crack his whip, *a la* WATTERSON, but the lash don't seem to have been the least bit effective.

The Tariff agitators were also compelled to open their bill to amendment, and when it comes up may be so modified they won't vote for it themselves. There will be no tariff legislation at this session. That is what the caucus votes mean as we understand them. Mr. RANDALL'S policy has been vindicated. It is the sober-second thought of the party after his defeat for Speaker and the triumph of the Kentucky crowd.

HERR MOST, the apostle of havoc and social chaos, who has been traveling and lecturing in this country for a year with an impunity that must surprise him, told his hearers at New Haven one day last week that the next time the Paris Communists rise to repeat their experiment of 1871 the revolution would be an international one. He lamented that the Communists in 1871 committed the blunder of "sparing so many lives and leaving so many millions of property undestroyed;" but he found a solace for this in the reflection that when the next uprising comes the cry will be, "Give no quarter, spare no treasure." Some persons may be inclined to attach significance to the fact that the last two numbers of the *North American Review* have contained articles from Judge JAMISON, of Chicago, in which he endeavors to point out that our civilization is threatened with destruction by a liberty fast ripening into license, and the gradual giving way of the authority and coherence that bind society together. The Judge wants some permanent record made of the achievements of our civilization, borrowing an idea from the records found in the tombs and temples of Egypt and Assyria, which inform the world of the daily life of people thousands of years ago. He thinks in this way the great results achieved in our time could be transmitted to future ages for their enlightenment, should the anarchists or the revolutions of matter destroy the evidences of progressive civilization. This might be a good way to apply some of the surplus millions of the treasury. Agitators for the civil service and free trade millenium might take up the subject in a serious way.

PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON declared in his second annual message to Congress that "the resources of the nation, beyond those required for the immediate and necessary purposes of Government, can nowhere be so well deposited as in the pockets of the people." What "Old Hickory" so well said in December, 1830, is equally true in March, 1884. Advancing money without interest to the Government, which the Government does not need and for the use of which it neither gives nor gets any interest, is about as senseless a method of doing business as the human understanding can conceive of. Therefore cut the internal taxes and abolish the internal tax system. That will be the quickest way to get rid of the surplus. Last year there was collected from tobacco $42,000,000; from malt liquors $17,000,000, and from spirits $74,000,000. The taxes on tobacco and malt liquors can very well be repealed, and this will reduce the hundred millions of surplus by sixty millions, leaving forty millions to go to the payment of the public debt. A system of stamp taxes can be devised for the collection of the tax on spirits. This is the quickest way to get rid of the demoralizing treasury surplus, and leave the money not required for the necessary expenses of Government, as General JACKSON said, "in the pockets of the people."

THE Congressional investigations into the machinery of the United States Courts, particularly at the South, has shown gross oppression and extortion. A recent report to the House of Representatives, relating to the Marshals, furnishes some curious information. The fees collected by them for the time named, that is from 1873 to 1883, amount in the aggregate to about $7,000,000. Of this large sum only a little more than $120,000 was returned to the Treasury in excess of the expenses and fees as net earnings. Only eleven States, namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetls, New York and North Carolina, with the District of Columbia, made any return of net earnings. It is a remarkable fact that in some States the expenses and the maximum pay exactly offset the receipts of the Marshals.

CHAIRMAN SABIN of the Republican National Committee has been giving his opinions on Presidential aspirants and party platforms, and talks with discretion and good temper. He thinks Democratic differences on the Tariff "are the more irreconcilable because they are honest," but that the controversy will be ended by a compromise platform at Chicago. He thinks the Democratic nominations due to TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and that they will accept. Leaving TILDEN out of the question, Mr. SABIN says ROSWELL P. FLOWER will be a strong candidate, concedes him "tact, sagacity and courage," and if elected would "make a sound, discreet, and wise Executive." Evidently he has a strong feeling for the FLOWER that is not blushing unseen just now or wasting its fragrance. Chairman SABIN is very cautious in speaking of Republican candidates and platform; he is non-committal as to candidates and seems a little timid on the tariff. He is not from a tariff State.

THE *Gazette* would like to be for BLAINE, and is now skirmishing around to get evidence of religious predilections. If it is found he has the slightest taint of Catholicity about him he would not be supported by that pious sheet, however great his merits as a statesman. To have no religion at all would be preferable. His father and mother died Catholics and lie buried in a Catholic graveyard, which brings the Maine pervert about as close to Rome as Gen. SHERMAN, who is shut out because his wife and son are within the fold. When Know-Nothingism was the only organization opposed to the Democracy, to deny identity with it was a virtue, which bred a race of hypocrites and liars from which its successors have not yet recovered, and it will require more than the simple denial of Mr. BLAINE that he is not a Jesuit in disguise to convince those who were Know-Nothings that he is not practicing their tactics. The *Gazette* had better be careful or it may find itself in the toils of the Pope if JAMES G. should ever become President.

SOME good people maintain that the daily press should avoid all mention of sensational crime, forgetting that, in case it did so, it would cease to be an honest chronicler of the times, and these crimes do not occur in the columns of the newspaper, but in real life, which it is the function of a journal to portray with fidelity. The N. Y. *Sun*, having been taken to task on this point, responds:

> It would be easy to make a paper which people could read without any disturbance of the complacent optimism that reforms the world by shutting its eyes to whatever is unpleasant. But the paper would immediately cease to be a newspaper, and would also cease at once to be of use to anybody. It may not be pleasant to know that such things can be, but is that a good reason why people should not know that such things are? It is only through publicity that social evils can ever be cured, or that wrong conditions of society are ameliorated. There is no earnest student of humanity who will not be glad to get the fullest details concerning these extraordinary manifestations of a premature development of criminal instincts. There is no philanthropist who does not want the fullest light on the problems with which he has concern.

SOME of the New England Republican members of Congress are quoted as expressing approval of the suggestion made by leading colored Republicans of the North that men of their race should have representation in the Republican National Convention. There are colored men in various Northern States who are quite capable of making creditable delegates, notably in all of the New England States and in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, but it is scarcely probable that their claims will receive recognition. The Northern Republicans pay off their obligations to their colored allies by denunciation of the South. Suppose Mr. MAGEE or Mr. FLINN or Col. BAYNE draw out of the race for the Chicago Convention and give the colored brother a chance.

REPUBLICANS want the internal revenue system to stand with its army of officials as a prime factor in the Presidential campaign, as well as the tariff without amendment which is to pile up millions beyond the necessity of the Government. This tremendous accumulation goes on, and is fast becoming a menace to our institutions. The course of Mr. RANDALL on these two subjects is concentrating to that gentleman, and bringing to his support the foremost representatives of the best interests of the party and the country. The free trade and whisky element finding defeat absolutely assured, are turning their batteries against him and dread his nomination more than any other man named.

THE friends of CARL SCHURZ have undertaken to raise for him a purse of $100,000. This gentleman came to this country and began his career as a journalist, then he became a politician, then a lawyer, then a stump-speaker, then United States Minister to Spain, then a Major General in the army, then a member of the United States Senate from Missouri, then a member of HAYES' Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, then a journalist again, and now his friends are trying to "help him out" of the failure of his effort to run the New York *Evening Post*. Mr SCHURZ has never been able to find any political party quite good enough for his exalted talents and transcendant purity, still he is not above an offer of $150 a day and expenses for campaign speeches.

THERE does not appear to be any disposition to oppose RANDALL in this State, in any county so far as heard from, which will carry the Convention by a unanimous vote. Some of this unanimity is doubtless due to the peculiar condition of affairs in Congress, and his acknowledged leadership in behalf of the industrial interests of the country, which is producing a favorable impression in other State, looking with concern upon the demands made by the representatives of free trade. Mr. RANDALL'S prospects for a nomination are growing brighter every day, and are better than those of any candidate yet named.

AN interesting report from Gov. PATTISON and Superintendent HIGBEE is printed this morning on the condition of the State Agricultural College in Centre county. They propose radical economies, so as to wipe out the floating debt of $55,000, and bring expenditures within the revenues of the institution. The income is stated at $30,000 and among the property are three model farms, two of which could be advantageously disposed of, if they were in condition to put upon the market. The plan of reorganization proposes a teaching staff at a cost of $15,500 per annum.

A CORRESPONDENT of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has been making an extensive journey in the Red River valley, and reports the condition of the immigrants, of whom the greater number are Scandinavians, as miserable in the extreme. Three months in which to grow the single crop of Spring wheat, which yields but 13 to 16 bushels per acre, and costs from 40 to 75 cents per bushel; floods on the bottom lands and drought on the uplands; a limited market and a monopoly in transportation in the hands of the St. Paul and Manitoba railroad—these are the causes which have brought the poor Northmen to the verge of despair. Nor does the correspondent find any prospect of relief in the future, regarding the country as hopelessly incapable of sustaining a considerable population. "The extreme Northwest," he declares, "whatever the most masterly manipulated advertising bureau may say to the contrary, is and always will remain the Siberia and Finland of our continent, swayed by an autocrat the most despotic that ever ruled a farmer's home."

BISMARCK'S REVENGE.

Minister Sargent Transferred to the Frigid Domain of Nihilism.

His Appointment to St. Petersburg Suddenly Sprung and at Once Confirmed—Frelinghuysen Lets Him Down Easy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Aaron A. Sargent, at present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, *vice* William H. Hunt, deceased.

The nomination of Sargent to be Minister to Russia was a total surprise to most persons at the Capitol to-day. It was not delivered to the Senate until after Secretary Frelinghuysen had spent an hour or more at the Capitol, for the purpose, it is conjectured, of preparing the leading members of that body for its reception. When it was laid before the Senate in executive session, a few questions were asked and briefly answered, to the effect that the transfer, though not requested or even suggested by Minister Sargent, would doubtless be agreeable to him and would also undoubtedly be productive of good results as a matter of National policy, although in what manner was not stated, or asked. The Senate, therefore, accepting these assurances, confirmed the nomination by unanimous consent. There is good reason for believing that the action of the Senate was based not only upon the belief that Sargent's transfer (which, in European estimation, is diplomatic promotion) would be agreeable to him and avert the possibility of further unpleasantness arising from personal hostilities, but upon the prevalent impression that the position of American Minister at the Court of Berlin will, significantly and for an indefinite time be left vacant. Secretary Frelinghuysen sent the following telegram to Minister Sargent this evening:

"The President approves entirely your course in the Lasker matter. You have done nothing but obey the instructions of this Government therein. The President, thinking it may be agreeable to you, to-day nominated you as Minister at St. Petersburg and your nomination, without reference to any committee, was immediately and unanimously confirmed by the American Senate. This action manifests their appreciation of your worth, and does you an honor of which any citizen may well be proud."

RECONSTRUCTING THE NAVY.

The President to-day sent a message to Congress advising that an appropriation be made at the present session toward designing and commencing the construction of at least three additional steel cruisers and four gunboats, the cost of which, including armament, will not exceed $4,283,000, of which one-half should be appropriated for the next fiscal year. He says that appropriations should also be made without delay for finishing the double-turreted monitors Puritan, Amphitrite, Terror and Monadnock, and for procuring their armament and that of the Miantonomah. Their hulls are built and their machinery under contract and approaching completion, except that of the Monadnock on the Pacific Coast. This should also be built, and the armor and heavy guns of all procured at the earliest practicable moment. The total amount appropriated up to this time for the four vessels is $3,546,941, and a sum not exceeding $3,838,769, including $866,725 for four powerful rifled cannon and for the remainder of the ordnance outfit, will complete and equip them for service. Of the sum required only $2,000,000 need be appropriated for the next fiscal year.

CONFIRMATIONS.

William M. Bunn, of Philadelphia, to be Governor of Idaho; Sumner Howard, of Michigan, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona; William A. Saylor, of Texas, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Paso del Norte, Texas, and New Mexico; Elliott S. N. Morgan, of Cheyenne, to be Secretary of Wyoming; Lieut. Col. Thomas S. Casey to be Colonel of the Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. John G. Parke to be Colonel of the Corps of Engineers, Tenth Regiment Cavalry; Second Lieut. Robert D. Read, Jr., to be First Lieutenant; Aaron A. Sargent, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia; O. J. Sturgis to be Postmaster at Uniontown, Pa., and William O. Black at Union City, Pa.

NORTHERN PACIFIC FORFEITURES.

Representative Henley, of the House Committee on Public Lands, has completed a report, to accompany the Committee's bill, declaring the forfeiture of the lands granted the Northern Pacific Railroad Company not earned under the terms of the charter by July 4, 1879. The report will be submitted to the Committee for approval at its next meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: Postmasters—Cyrus Hillbarn, Newton, Pa.; Edgar A. Brodhead, Kittanning, Pa.

The Springer Committee yesterday appointed a sub-committee composed of Messrs. Springer, VanAlstyne, Stevenson, Bowen and Hemphill, to devise a scheme of salaries to be paid United States Marshals, District Attorneys, Clerks of Supreme Courts and their deputies in lieu of fees, as at present.

The Democratic caucus vote on the reduction of the tax on brandy was 88 to 27, not 88 to 51, as reported yesterday.

An Insane Mother's Crimes.

BRADFORD, PA., March 26.—At one this morning a woman living with Orrin Farrel, of Wellsville, N. Y., as his wife, shot her son and daughter, aged 8 and 12 years respectively, with a shotgun, and then killed herself. The woman a year ago was adjudged insane by a physician, but was not sent to an asylum.

FREE TRADE AND WHISKY.

The Bonded Extension Bill Brings Out Mr. Hewitt in a Long Harangue.

Only an Hour and a Half of Debate to be Heard Yet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—After some debate, the House passed the joint resolution providing for the expenditure for the relief of Mississippi flood sufferers of the $125,000, unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Ohio valley flood sufferers.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Dorsheimer in the chair) on the Bonded Extension bill.

Mr. Dunn made a severe attack on the pending measure, which he said his observation had proved to him was favored by only three members of the Ways and Means Committee, Morrison, Hurd and Blackburn. "By what Cæsarian operation," he asked, "was this thing taken entirely from that committee and brought into the House? Bills ought to come here with the sanction of a majority of the Committee. In the last Congress the House passed a similar bill, but now the veil was torn off the measure and its deformity exposed. The people of the country demanded the repeal of internal taxes, but instead of this the Committee of Ways and Means brought in a bill which surrenders the revenue, but leaves the army of occupation in possession." He ridiculed the idea of Morrison and Hurd, the champions of Tariff Reform and Free Trade, bringing in a measure for the protection of still another set of people.

The Committee rose informally for the purpose of limiting the general debate.

Mr. Blackburn moved that it be closed in one hour and a half to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to, and the Committee, having resumed session, was addressed by Mr. Hewitt, of New York, in support of the bill.

"This bill seems to me," he said, "to be in the right direction. It is not the right thing. It does not go far enough. It does not touch the heart of the question, but it is an entering wedge which is going to bring Congress face to face with the question whether it would continue raw materials. It is for this reason that I would vote for this bill. Taxation has nothing to do with morality. I was brought up to believe that taxation was for revenue, and for revenue only [applause on the Democratic side]. But there had been in this country a school, which had been dominant, which believed in taxation for protection, and it has had taxation for protection until it had divided the country into the very rich and the very poor; and now, when the system is breaking down—aye, when light is penetrating into the crevices which have been the home of protection—there are coming good strong advocates for free raw material. Now, it is necessary that this party which had exhausted all possibilities of taxation for protection, should invent a new gospel, and this was announced yesterday to be: 'Taxation for Morality—Taxation for Revenue, with incidental Morality.' [Laughter.] That idea is worthy of the party of great moral ideas. If the Government could be supported on its vices, and a revenue system could be devised which would compel those States which departed from the ways of virtue to pay the expenses, then there would be produced a new development, truly admirable, and worthy to be welcomed as the beginning millenium; for instead of the country being divided into the rich and the poor, it would be divided into the good and the bad, and the bad men would be compelled to pay the expenses. Having founded the Government on the great basis of human vice, the Republican party could economize to its heart's content, for no schools and no churches would be needed, as morality would be a panacea for all the country's woes [laughter]. I have said that taxation has nothing to do with the moral questions. It is just as legitimate to produce whisky as to produce pig-iron. In the eye of the law they are equally reputable and valuable. As a pig-iron maker, I am at a loss to know whether the production of iron or alcohol is the more useful to the human race; and yet if any man to-day were to propose to impose a tax on pig-iron, he would be hooted out of the House, as he ought to be. The production of alcohol, is either a lawful business, or it is not. If not, it ought to be stopped, but if it ought to be stopped on moral grounds, it does not belong to the general Government to stop it. It then becomes a matter of police regulation, which the States should settle. The tax on alcohol should be abolished altogether. The first step is the passage of this bill, and I will vote for it because I think it will bring about the abolition of the tax altogether. I do not expect that these taxes, if the time was extended, would ever be paid, and I do not want them to be paid. I stand upon the broad position that this would be the first honest step towards the doctrine of free raw material, which, in my judgment, is the vital question of the age and generation. Some reference has been made to a resolution adopted last night, to abolish the tax on tobacco. I am sorry that that action was taken, and regard it as a step in the wrong direction. Tobacco is not one of the raw materials, it is a luxury, pure and simple. The reason why I want to see the whisky tax abolished in addition to the general principle which I have laid down, is that it would so reduce the revenue as to compel a revision of the tariff on the fundamental basis of free raw material. What I fear in regard to the Morrison bill is that it might turn out to be a measure for an increase of the revenue, instead of its diminution. I would put on the free list lead, iron and copper ores, and all raw materials which enter into cordage. As to wool, I have no doubt that the removal of the duty on all kinds and grades of wool would be the wisest measure that could be adopted; but there are gentlemen on my own side and on the other side who do not agree with me, and all measures brought into the House must be so brought in as to get a majority of the votes. [Laughter on the Republican side.] I am in the habit of talking frankly. I would abolish the duty on wool, and I hope that there are votes enough to do it; but if not, I would give it up in order to secure some revision. What is more, I would put the duty back, if necessary, to the point from which it had been reduced by the last Congress, in order to force the Republicans to vote for a bill which would put other things on the free list that ought to be there—"

"Unless the Democratic party was prepared to vote together as a party, it had better disband. This is not a caucus," suggested Mr. Reed.

Mr. Hewitt (not noticing the interruption)—"It is the duty of the Democratic party to get together on common ground, and that common ground, I hope, will be the common ground of free raw material. On that it can stand; on that it could get the industries of the country in its favor; on that it will have with it the farmer and the laborer. The country should stimulate manufactures. I don't believe that a horizontal cut is the best method of arriving at that end. I would be false to my convictions and to my long training, if I took any such view. But I would rather do that and vote for this bill than not to give proof to the people of the country that the Democratic party was in dead earnest when it says that it will reduce the taxes. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Reed suggested that "dead" earnest was a grand expression to apply to the Democratic party.

"It may be dead," retorted Mr. Hewitt, "it has been dead a good many times, but it's one of the liveliest corpses the world ever saw, and it will remain alive at the Republican funeral. My friend may be in the hearse, and if so, I will go along with more pleasure."

Mr. Reed—"You never will be able to catch up with the procession, any more than you have been able up to to-day."

Mr. Hewitt—"I don't believe that we will be able to keep up with the procession. It will go on a 2:40 gait to the tomb, and no Democrat can follow it."

Mr. Reed—"We are going to manufacture a Republican victory out of your speech."

"You always did manufacture your victories," interpolated Mr. Talbot, amid laughter and applause on the Democratic side.

Mr. Hewitt continued: "One of the raw materials is not referred to in the Morrison bill—I mean tin-plates. There are none manufactured in this country, and nobody would be affected by the removal of the duty. It would be a direct relief to put them on the free list. I would transfer to that list as rapidly as possible everything that could be put there without breaking down the industries of the country. I would proceed slowly, and let the people see the good effects. I would follow the people and not attempt to go in advance of their judgment." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Reed—"When what the gentleman has said is figured down it will be found that raw material is that out of which bar iron and nothing else can be made. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] One purpose of the gentleman's speech was to show that he could accommodate himself to all factions of the Democratic party. Need he say more? Is not this addition to what the gentleman himself has said sufficient to cover all the ground? The gentleman has said that the Democratic party was to be at the Republican funeral. It would never be at any such scene until it got to believe in something; to stand by something; to have a united policy capable of producing something that does not disturb business interests. But as long as it goes hap-hazard, trying to destroy business, it will never attend any Republican funeral, but will be at its own every time."

After further debate, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

ON TO TAMANIEB.

The British Advance Delayed by Intense Heat and Bad Water.

Osman Will Make a Final Stubborn Resistance—A Battle Imminent To-Day or To-Morrow.

SUAKIN, March 26.—The British infantry have encamped nine miles from Suakin, where they remain for rest to-day. Of the 300 who fell out of the ranks yesterday, overcome by the heat and burdens of the march, only four are in the hospital, the rest having returned to duty. There is no doubt but that sickness will be renewed when the march is continued. It is hoped that the cavalry will be able to accomplish the object in view without requiring the infantry to march to Tamanieb.

The cavalry, with fifty Arab scouts, have gone to-day to reconnoitre Tamanieb. The troops bivouacked last night in an oblong rectangle, and slept in their accoutrements. Captain Slade, of the reconnoissance party, galloped within 300 yards of Tamanieb, but saw no rebels. If Tamanieb is deserted it will be burned, and the troops will at once return to Suakin.

The advance to Tamanieb, which was begun this morning, was delayed to give the troops rest. The Tenth and Nineteenth Hussars and the mounted infantry advanced to-night to the wells of Tamanieb, whither the whole force will advance early in the morning. A cavalry reconnoisance to-day ascertained that the number of Osman Digna's force is uncertain. He holds rugged and rising ground at the end of the valley, where the village of Tamanieb is situated. If Osman fights at all it is not expected that a battle will take place until Friday morning. Owing to the intense heat and bad water, Gen. Graham intends limiting the march to clearing the valley of Tamanieb. The proposed cavalry expedition to Berber has been dropped. Three hundred Arabs have joined the British camp, but the leading Sheikhs, excepting Morghani, still keep aloof.

The cavalry had a two hours' skirmish with the rebels near Tamanieb this evening. Several rebels were killed, when the enemy retired.

The rebels hold a strong position, and only the infantry can be used against them. Their number is estimated at 3,000. During the march the British officers frequently ordered the laggards to double their pace, threatening that otherwise they would be court-martialed. Another week of such fierce heat will render the British crack battallions an easy prey to Osman Digna.

The "Alert" in Commission.

LONDON, March 26.—The putting of the war sloop Alert, recently presented by England to American to participate in the Greely search expedition in commission yesterday, was becomingly celebrated. James Russell Lowell hoisted the American colors at the Alert's peak, and fifty guests lunched on board. Mr. Lowell proposed a toast to the Queen, to which Earl Northbrooke responded. He said the Queen took deep interest in the expedition in which the Alert was to share and had felt great pleasure in authorizing the offer of the Alert to the American Government. A toast was then proposed to the success of the expedition.

Cable Flashes.

NUMEROUS murders of Christians by Moslems and of Moslems by Christians are reported from various parts of Crete.

THE Duke of Argyll has an article in the *Nineteenth Century* on Henry George, entitled, "The San Francisco prophet."

AN emphatic denial comes from Constantinople of the report that the Sultan has demanded the recall of Minister Lew Wallace.

THE strike of coal workers at Anzin in the Department du Nord, France, still continues, and acts of violence are beginning to occur.

A RIOT was precipitated yesterday at Pesth by striking iron workers. Troops were called out, and fired upon the crowd, killing one man and wounding several.

THE police of Paris yesterday discovered a gambling house, the frequenters of which were women. Twenty-six women were present at the time, playing baccarat.

THE Lincolnshire handicap, for 160 sovereigns, was won yesterday by Tonans, Toastmaster second and Boulevard third. Time, 1:43. This closes the Lincoln Spring meeting.

THE systematic keeping of Mary Anderson's name before the public still continues, much to the amusement of London society. The latest story is that Lord Coleridge made her an offer of marriage, which she refused.

"Going Where John Is."

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

GREENVILLE, PA., March 26.—"Brig" Hoomer, a native of this place, unmarried, aged about 25, walked out of the Fell House last evening, in a drenching rain, and, in front of the hotel, shot himself through the heart. He lived twenty minutes. He was a powerfully built man, in robust health, and no reason assigned for his act, except that, as he left the hotel office, he took out his revolver and remarked that he was "going where John is," referring to his brother who was killed by the cars of the Erie and Pittsburgh railroad at this place last October.

THE FARMERS COLLEGE.

Report of Gov. Pattison and Supe tendent Higbee on Its Condition and Wants.

A Reduction of Expenses and creased Efficiency in All Departments.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, PA., March 26.—Gove Pattison, State Superintendent Hi and Secretary of the Commonwe Stenger, visited the State Agricult College at Belfonte yesterday to atter special meeting of the Board of Trus which was held last night. The objec the special meeting was to consider financial condition of the institution the following report signed by Pattison and Superintendent Higbee presented:

"In making the following report undersigned have no disposition to re upon the past management of the College or to criticise the ab and fidelity of its present of teachers. We have taken into consideration its present fi cial condition and its relation to the agricultural interests of the Com wealth. The college has an annu come of $30,000, three farms, a ho students numbering from 130 to 1 large building requiring a consider amount to put it in repair and pr working order, a faculty consisting of teen teachers and a current debt repo as amounting to some $55,000.

"The farms are widely separ one in the eastern, another in western and another in the cen part of the State. The western f is in no sense a model farm, is in no condition to throw the market in its present s It is an injury rather than a benefit to college. It is an advertisement aga scientific farming, and not an illustra of its benefits. The eastern farm is better condition, but is far from b what a model farm should be. The tral farm, in immediate connection the college, is all that the friends of cultural science ought to require. hasten the liquidation of the debt, to the buildings in proper working orde supervise the farms so far removed f the College itself, that, as model fa they may properly exhibit to the pe the rich results of modern science app to agriculture and to convey the whole v of the College into closer sympathy v the farming and industrial communit the State.

"We respectfully submit to the Board following plan, which, in our judgm will best subserve the ends above n tioned without detracting from the pre professional thoroughness of the Ins tion's Faculty:

First—President (duties as at present)........$
Second—Lecturer on Agriculture and Superintendent of the Farms........
Third—Professor of Agriculture, Chemistry and Superintendent of Experimental Station........
Fourth—Professor of Chemistry........
Fifth—Professor of Botany and Horticulture........
Sixth—Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering........
Seventh—Professor of Modern Languages (French, German and English)........
Eighth—Professor of Geology and Zoology and Head of Preparatory Department........
Ninth—Professor of Veterinary Science and Physiology and Assistant in Preparatory Department........
Tenth—Professor of Military Science and Tactics........
Eleventh—Assistant of Military Science and Tactics........
Twelfth—Assistant of Military Science and Tactics........

Total cost of teaching force........$1

"This plan removes from the work of College the Latin and Greek languag except so far as the former may be n duced in the study of Fren It adds, as we think, to efficiency of agricultural studies supplying a lecturer on scientific farmi who shall at the same time act as respo ble Superintendent of the farms, and make room for the important matter veterinary science. These additions have thought well calculated to ans the wishes of all intelligent farmers a secure their hearty co-operation. M over it leaves a balance of $14,000. T balance we report should be devoted the following uses: Six thousand doll to be applied to the farms distant from institution, and the remainder to such cidental expenses as may be seen to necessary to maintain the efficient work of the College.

"Respectfully submitted,
[Signed.] "ROBERT E. PATTISO
"E. E. HIGBEE."

What the report of the minority of Committee (Dr. Atherton's) was could be fully learned last evening, but thou it was made public through member the Board of Trustees to lead to the be that a cutting down of the faculty v not recommended, but some plan sugges whereby the revenue of the college co be increased.

For many years the agricultural eleme of the Commonwealth have taken kindly to the State C lege, and nearly all other clas seem to have made common ca in attacking it. What effect the car ing out of the recommendations of t majority of the Committee will have c not now be safely conjectured, but m has been asked for in it that the pub have demanded.

With the sweeping reduction of e penses suggested, it is certain the colle will, ere long, be in good financial con tion again, and the State not be calle upon to shoulder an additional burden that direction. With a good financial co dition, the opening of a railroad within mile of the college buildings, and an ab faculty, such as Dr. Atherton will have command, notwithstanding the lopping a few non-essential branches, there is reason why the college should not now b come an important factor in the agricu tural education of very many who heret fore have sought in vain for suc privileges within the State.

"Could Not Have Lived Many Days

The following testimonial from Hon. H. Vrooman, of the law firm of Vrooman & Ca Topeka, Kansas, is of so direct and positive character that it can hardly fail to convince most skeptical that in Compound Oxygen the resides a marvelous healing and restoring pow

"TOPEKA, KANSAS, June 27th, 188

"DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:—*Gentlemen:* In t interest of suffering humanity I send you publication an account of the almost miracul cure which your Compound Oxygen perform in the case of my wife. Her case had be very peculiar one. She had a complic tion of diseases, *Dyspepsia, Torpid Liv or Liver Complaint*, as her physicia have always called it, and *general nervous pro tration*. If you will refer to my description her case you will see that she was suffering fro severe attacks of colic and vomiting. These a tacks first came once in two or three months, wh she would vomit herself almost to death's do Each time the attacks came at shorter interva and were more severe, until she became so we and exhausted that we are sure that she could *lived many days longer had not your Oxyg Treatment come just as it did and saved her.* the colic and vomiting had become almo perpetual, and her *strength and life were near exhausted. We could see a change in her cond tion from the first inhalation*, for she never h so severe an attack of colic afterwa and has gained strength to endure the pain a retching. She continued to gain steadily, a for the past four years has not had a severe attack If she is threatened with one she takes an i halation or two and so escapes any severe paro ysms. I think it but right that we should ma known to others what Compound Oxygen h done for us, and therefore write this stateme for publication.

"Very respectfully, H. P. VROOMAN."

Our "*Treatise on Compound Oxygen*," co taining a history of the discovery of and mode action of this remarkable curative agent, an large record of surprising cures in Consumptio Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc and a wide range of chronic diseases, will b *sent free*. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALE 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Phila.

A TEST VOTE.

The Caucus Shows 60 Tariff Democrats in the House.

Harmony and Moderation Characterize the Democratic Deliberations—The Morrison Bill to be Discussed in the House.

And "A Bill" of Some Kind to be Passed.

The Tobacco Tax to be Repealed, and the Tax on Fruit Brandy to be Fixed at 10 Cents a Gallon—The Caucus Action Not Binding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The Democratic caucus to-night was largely attended. It was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock.

Mr. Morrison offered a resolution indorsing the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee. In explaining his resolution, he said that full opportunity would be given to offer amendments to the bill when it came up before the House.

Mr. Randall made a short speech, in which he said that the bill, as it had been presented, did not meet the wants of his constituents. He offered no substitute, however.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, indorsed the bill.

Mr. Carlisle made a fifteen-minute speech, the five-minute rule which prevailed in the speeches of the other gentlemen being extended in his case. He said that the Constitution allowed every man to vote as he desired, and that no man could be bound to vote except as his convictions dictated.

Mr. Blackburn took the ground that the action of the caucus should be binding.

Representative Hopkins offered a resolution providing that no one should be bound as to his vote by the action of the caucus.

Mr. Morrison moved as a substitute for the Hopkins' resolution, a declaration that after the amendments in the Committee of the Whole "a bill" should be passed.

The debate under the five-minute rule was continued at great length. Incidentally a number of propositions were suggested, among them one to refer the whole subject to a committee consisting of one Democratic member from each State.

About 11 o'clock Mr. Eaton moved to adjourn, which motion was defeated by a large majority.

Mr. Morrison's resolution was then adopted by a vote of 116 to 57. It provides that the Ways and Means bill to reduce the war taxes should be considered in Committee of the Whole (subject to amendment), for a reasonable time, and that then "a bill" should be reported to the House and passed.

Mr. Hopkins offered an amendment that the action of the caucus should not be binding.

Mr. Morrison offered the proviso, "except so far as individual members should feel bound by the action of the majority of the caucus." The amendment and proviso were adopted.

Mr. Carlisle then offered a resolution providing for the repeal of the tax on tobacco, cigars, and snuff, and a reduction of the tax on fruit brandy to ten cents per gallon. The resolution was carried by a vote of 88 to 27.

The resolution offered by Mr. Morrison, which was adopted by a vote of 114 to 57, is as follows:

Resolved, That the bill commonly known as the "Morrison Tariff bill," shall be taken up for consideration at the earliest practicable day, and a reasonable time for debate allowed thereon, and, after such debate, that "a bill" be passed for the reduction of duties and war tariff taxes.

This, before adoption, was amended by Messrs. Hopkins and Morrison, by adding the following:

Resolved, Further, that the adoption of this resolution shall not be considered binding in controlling the individual action of Democrats, except to the extent that each member may feel he ought to be influenced by the expressed opinion of a majority of his associates.

Mr. Carlisle then offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 88 to 51.

Resolved, That, in order to reconcile conflicting opinions and secure legislation reducing taxation, the plan for the reduction of taxes at the present session of Congress shall embrace a provision repealing all internal revenue taxes on tobacco, snuff and cigars, and the special taxes connected therewith, and also reducing the tax on brandy distilled from fruit to 10 cents per gallon: *provided*, that such repeal and reduction shall not be made except in connection with the reduction of tariff duties.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The caucus of Democratic members of the House of Representatives on the Tariff bill was in session at the Capital this evening from 8 o'clock until nearly midnight. Throughout the most of the session the attendance was very large, there being only ten members absent, and they on account of sickness or absence from the city.

Mr. Carlisle moved that the rules of the present Congress be adopted as the rules of the caucus, except that the debate be carried on under the five-minute limitation for speeches. This was agreed to.

It was also decided, before the business of the evening was entered upon, that a future caucus should be called upon the written request of twenty members.

Mr. Morrison then stated the object of the caucus. He said that it was for the purpose of coming to an understanding, if possible, on Tariff legislation. The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee who believed in the reduction of the war Tariff had presented a measure in which they desired to have an expression of opinion of the Democratic members of the House. It had been announced in the press, he said, that those who were not successful in controlling the organization of the House of Representatives would oppose any measure for reducing the war taxes, or discussion of such a measure by this Congress. He stated that the war taxes derived from internal revenue, which at one time yielded the Government $300,000,000 a year, had been from time to time reduced, until the revenue from tobacco, malt liquors and distilled spirits only remained. He said that he did not believe in any further reduction of internal revenue, as a matter of principle; but, as a Democrat desiring harmony in his party, and for the sake of harmonizing conflicting views, he would agree to repeal the tobacco tax and to reduce the tax on brandy distilled from fruits, provided that such action could be had in connection with the reduction of customs duties. For the purpose of testing the sense of the caucus, Mr. Morrison said that he would offer a resolution, which he did, in effect, providing that the Ways and Means Committee's bill should be taken up, and that after a reasonable time for discussion, "a bill" should be passed.

Mr. Hopkins offered an amendment to the effect that the action of the caucus should not be binding upon individual members. A long discussion followed, which was participated in by Messrs. Morrison, Eaton, Converse, Blackburn, Randall, Hopkins, King, Morse, Cabell, Reagan Rosecrans, Tully, O'Neil (Missouri), McAdoo, Wilson (W. Va.), Warren, Dorsheimer, Hutchins, Hoblitzel, Holman, Nicholls, Hardeman, Beach, Spriggs, Adams (N. Y.,) and Bland.

Mr. Randall briefly counseled moderation and conciliation, and suggested an unexcited conference, with a view of agreeing upon some bill for which all the Democratic members could vote—a bill that would provide for a moderate reduction of customs duties, and at the same time for a partial reduction of internal revenue taxation. As to making the Tariff bill the subject of caucus action, in the sense of controlling members' votes, he said that it was contrary to Democratic principles and to the principles of a representative Government, to attempt to bind anyone on a great economic question, and thus seek to compel a Representative to vote against the known opinions and interests of his constituents.

Mr. Carlisle said that he was desirous of having the caucus come to some agreement, if possible, on the reduction of the tariff. In order to do so, and secure such reduction, he would agree to the repeal of the tobacco tax and all licenses connected with the same, and to a reduction of the tax on brandy distilled from fruits to 10 cents per gallon.

Messrs. Reagan and Holman urged harmony and opposed all efforts to bind members of the party by the action of the caucus. Both declared that the action of the caucus should be regarded as merely persuasive.

Several members announced emphatically that they were opposed to the Morrison bill, but the predominating sentiment was largely in favor of considering the bill and agreeing to a measure that would receive the sanction of the House. Besides Randall Messrs. Tully and Eaton opposed the measure.

Mr. King offered a resolution to the effect that a committee, consisting of seven members of the House and six Senators be appointed to consider and report at a future caucus on the pending proposition. The resolution was voted down.

Mr. Morrison moved that Mr. Hopkins' amendment be notified so as to provide that the action of the caucus should not be binding upon individuals, "except to such extent as each member might feel influenced by the wishes of a majority of his associates." This amendment was adopted. He then called for the previous question, upon Hopkins' amendment as modified, which was carried—114 to 57. The resolution was then adopted by a yea and nay vote—114 to 57.

The caucus adjourned at midnight.

The largeness of the vote against considering the Morrison Tariff bill was the subject of much comment after the adjournment of the caucus. The opponents of the bill assert unhesitatingly that the fifty-seven Democratic votes cast to-night against the caucus resolution, together with the nearly solid Republican vote in the House will certainly defeat the bill whenever it comes up for action. Three other Democratic members, Fiedler, Ferrel and Hoblitzell who were not present at the caucus to-night are known to be opposed to the bill, thus making, it is claimed, 60 Democratic votes against the measure, although not more than 35 or 40 have heretofore been thus reckoned in current estimates.

A LIVELY TILT.

The Fort Wayne Representative Calls Sam Miller Some Bad Names.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, March 25.—According to all reports there was a very lively little tilt in the room of the House Elections' Committee yesterday. The O'Farrell election case was under consideration by a sub-committee. Mr. Lowry, of Indiana, was reading a report bearing on the matter, when he was interrupted by Mr. Sam Miller, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Miller said: "That report is not borne out by the evidence." This riled Mr. Lowry. In fact he got very much excited. He shook his fist and said to Miller: "You are a —— d—d liar." He paused a moment, evidently not satisfied with even this, and he walked over to Miller, who was on the opposite side of the table and said: "If you want to stand by what you said to me you are —— —— —— ——."

Mr. Miller was shocked. He did not say anything for a few moments. Then he replied: "If the gentleman from Indiana were on the floor of the House I would call him to order.

STURGIS NOMINATED.

The President to-day promised Judge Ewing to appoint Orrin J. Sturgis Postmaster at Uniontown, Pa., and the name was sent to the Senate immediately thereafter.

THE VENANGO CONVENTION.

The Delegates Will Support Randall, but Tariff Resolutions Defeated.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

FRANKLIN, PA., March 25.—The Democratic County Convention met in the Court House to-day and organized by electing E. S. McCalmont President, and J. D. Goodwin, of Utica, W. P. Whitiker, of Franklin, and C. W. Ross, of Oil City, Secretaries. Almost every district was represented, and a feeling of unanimity prevailed throughout the meeting. W. S. Whitiker, of the Franklin *Spectator*, Colonel J. B. McCallister, of Oil City, and Jacob Shirk, of Rockland, were elected delegates to the State Convention. For Congress J. D. Hancock was nominated by acclamation, as were also Capt. Hasson, of Oil City, James Anderson, of Scrubgrass, and Thomas Nesbit, of Utica, for Assembly. The delegates to the State Convention were not instructed, but will support Mr. Randall for President. Tariff resolutions were offered, but rejected by the Convention.

SIMON CAMERON AT HOME.

He Talks of the South, But is Indifferent to Politics.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, March 26.—General Simon Cameron, in an interview with a correspondent of THE POST this evening, expressed his gratification and surprise at the social and material improvement of the South. He says that this is particularly true of the colored people, whose children are well dressed, healthy and intelligent, while the adults are assuming an air of manliness and independence indicative of prosperity. He speaks of the solubriety of the climate and the improvement in soil by drainage in Florida, and said that at one place he saw sugar cane twenty inches high, growing on land which a year and a half ago was six feet under water.

Politically, General Cameron was reticent. He said that the sentiment of the South on the Presidential question was much the same as in the North, and that he did not care who was elected President, so that he was a Republican.

A CAPSIZED BOAT.

Three Men Drowned at the Big Falls of the Clarion River.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

CLARION, PA., March 26.—On yesterday as Hamilton Walker, William Watson, David Fair, George Sowers and another man whose name could not be learned, were passing through the big falls on the Clarion river, near its mouth, in a skiff or small rowboat, the boat capized and the three men first named, were drowned. All were residents of this county. Walker leaves a wife and seven small children. Watson and Fair were single men.

◆

The Bennett-Mackey cable is expected to reach Cape Ann about the middle of April.

RANDALL'S BOOM.

He Will Probably Have a Majority of the New York Delegation.

The Active Leaders of the Tilden Old Guard Are for the Pennsylvania Tariff Democrat.

Randall's Friends Feel Sure That He is Tilden's Personal Choice.

Rumors That Payne Will Not Enter the Contest, and That His Strength Will Come to Randall.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—A New York special to the *Times* says:

A state of things is developing in New York which renders it exceedingly probable that Randall will have at least a large plurality, and possibly a considerable majority, of the New York delegation to Chicago. The readiness with which the New Yorkers supported Randall at Cincinnati in 1880, being then under the Tilden influence, is mentioned here often as proof that the same thing can be done again, with the favor and advocacy of the Tilden *regime*, which is known to be partial to Randall above all other candidates.

Mr. Tilden's name will not be permitted to have the influence and the damaging effect at Chicago that Mr. Seymour's had at Cincinnati, a few years ago. Hence the industry with which Mr. Tilden's really moribund condition is exposed to the country. With this revelation of the hopelessness of the candidacy of the old chief of '76 and '80, the active leaders of the Tilden Old Guard are quickening apace their efforts for Randall, whom they believe the proper legatee of the Sage of Greystone. The men closest to Tilden heretofore are now for Randall, whom they declare most likely of all the old Tilden leaders to "take care of the 'old man's' friends." They believe that Randall was more faithful to Tilden's candidacy in 1880 than Payne was, upon whose friends in the New York delegation they charge a too eager haste in pressing forward the candidacy of Payne when Tilden's chances for the nomination were still good.

WHAT RANDALL'S FRIENDS CLAIM.

Randall's friends are satisfied that their favorite is Tilden's personal choice, and find much comfort in the significant hint of Tilden the other day that Payne was an older man than himself. In fact, Mr. Randall's friends, who are to be found in Tammany Hall, as well as among the old Tilden supporters, are urging that Mr Tilden is no more out of the way than Mr. Payne is. They make very positive statements of assurances from Mr. Payne and his intimates that, like Mr. Tilden, he will under no circumstances accept the nomination if tendered. Content with the Senatorship to which he has just been elected, Mr. Payne is represented to be resolved upon passing a serene old age in the enjoyment of wealth and high political distinction, unvexed by the importunities of office-seekers and the flattery of the "court flies" that wait upon the possessor of the Presidential office.

Mr. Randall's friends claim that letters from Mr. Payne have been numerously received in the East, positively asserting his purpose not to accept the nomination under any circumstances. Contradicted as this statement of Mr. Payne's purpose is by the active and skillful work that is going on in his behalf, it is yet commented on with increasing interest in quiet political circles here.

AN ENCOURAGING STATEMENT.

Randall's friends here are greatly encouraged by the statement regarding Payne's position, and believe that the bulk of Payne's strength in New York and Ohio will rapidly drift to Randall, because of his views on the tariff being in accord with those of Mr. Payne. "With a solid Pennsylvania delegation, and with a strong backing in New York and Ohio, how can Randall lose?" is the question they are already asking. A considerable portion of those who supported Mr. Payne in 1880 are now mildly supporting Governor Cleveland. Mr. Bayard has the Belmont influence, reinforced by Dorsheimer and a considerable following in Tammany Hall. The Tilden veterans look with disfavor upon his candidacy.

MONTGOMERY FOR RANDALL.

NORRISTOWN, PA., March 25.—The Democratic County Convention to-day elected delegates to the State Convention instructed for Randall.

ADAMS COUNTY FOR RANDALL.

GETTYSBURG, March 25.—The Democratic Convention of Adams county have elected A. H. Parr, Noah F. Hersh and Dr. E. N. Mumma delegates to the State Convention, and expressed a preference for Samuel J. Randall for the Presidency.

ARRANGEMENTS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The local Committee of Arrangements for the National Republican Convention to-day appointed a sub-committee to confer with the May Festival people and with the Democratic people in regard to arrangements for the hall; also a sub-Committee to raise funds for necessary expenses. Secretary Martin, of Kansas, and one or two other members of the National Committee were present.

RANDALL THE COMING MAN.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A *Herald* reporter who visited Philadelphia reports that Singerly, of the *Record*, thinks Arthur should have the nomination. He is in full sympathy with the Tariff reformers. Colonel McClure, of the *Times*, said: "Randall is perhaps the more central figure, because of the prominence given him by his candidacy for the Speakership. Pennsylvania will stand by him, and, I have no doubt, will elect a delegation to the Chicago Convention friendly to his nomination. Ex-Senator Wallace is one of them, and he and Randall are in accord on this tariff matter. Randall doesn't ask that a delegation instructed to vote for him should be sent, and that is very wise, as it spares us a Randall and anti-Randall fight; but he would like, and he will have, a delegation sent which will cordially support him at any moment when that support will be of service to him. The platform, however, will be of more importance than the candidate. They cannot afford to have an ambiguous platform, and it must be either the Ohio platform or an out and out free trade platform. That Ohio platform, by the way, is framed in the exact language of Johnson, Jefferson and Polk."

Mr. Walter McMichael, of the *North American*, favors President Arthur and frowns on free trade. In his judgment Mr. Tilden will accept if he is given the opportunity. He thinks highly of Mr. Flower, and if the Democrats are to succeed, believes he would be a safe and sagacious President. Of the present administration Mr McMichael would speak in warmest terms if led to the interviewing altar, but he is handicapped somewhat by the presence of a brother in the President's household. Mr. John W. Forney, of the *Progress*, thinks the tariff agitation must necessarily aid Mr. Randall in his own State, the view of which he naturally takes.

ERIE FOR TILDEN, THEN RANDALL.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ERIE, PA., March 24.—The Erie County Democratic Convention, held here to-day, adopted ringing resolutions indorsing Governor Pattison and pronouncing for Randall for President, provided Tilden positively declines. In the primaries there had been a contest between the Scott and Noble factions, but the Convention harmoniously adjusted matters by equally dividing the delegation of six between them. From this city W. W. Pierce, L. Rosenzweig and Hon. W. L. Scott were elected delegates to the State Convention, and from the county D. A. Sawdy, R. H. Arbuckle and F. Stanford. The former are Scott and the latter Noble men. Hon. William L. Scott made a lengthy address, which was loudly applauded by the Convention.

RANDALL WINS IN VENANGO.

FRANKLIN, March 24.—The returns from the Democratic primaries in Venango seem to assure the election of Whitaker, Shirk and Cowell as delegates to the State Convention. They all are Randall men, and will vote for him as a Presidential preference. The fight was the hottest that has occurred in the Democratic ranks here for years. More votes were polled in many districts than Pattison received for Governor. The County Convention, which meets on Tuesday, will be an exciting gathering. Several resolutions that cannot help but provoke a fight are already in writing. The Randall-Wallace matter will be heard again. In all probability the Wallace men will try and force an indorsement for Trunkey, and in that way cut off Randall. Then the party is about evenly divided on the tariff.

GEN. SHERMAN'S POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—There is some curious news afloat in very quiet circles concerning General Sherman and his views about politics. A general officer, not stationed in Washington, and who has always had Sherman's confidence, lately read to another gentleman a letter he had received from General Sherman, in which the latter spoke coldly of the Republican party, saying he had no love for it, and giving his reasons. After reading the letter he said: "You know it has been asserted that General Sherman would not accept a nomination for the Presidency. Undoubtedly, he would refuse to be the Republican candidate, but he would not decline the nomination if offered by the Democrats."

SENTIMENT IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24.—A canvass of the New York Legislature concerning Presidential preferences resulted as follows: Senate—For Tilden (if he will accept), 8; Cleveland, 6; Payne, 1; Flower 1; Slocum, 1, non-committal, 1, (Cullen). Assembly—For Tilden (if he will accept), 33; for Tilden absolutely, without second choice, 15; Cleveland, 11; Flower, 7; McDonald, 1; Payne, 2; Hewitt, 2; Morrison, 1; Randall, 1; Butler, 2; Slocum, 2; Hancock, 1; Carlisle, 2; John Kelly, 1; non-committal, 6; absent, 2.

REPUBLICAN PREPARATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The sub-Committee of Arrangements for the National Republican Convention began its session here Saturday, Senator Sabin, Hon. John C. New and John H. Clough as proxy for Senator Logan, being the only members of the committee present. The committee decided to hold the Convention in the Exposition building, and in the auditorium to be constructed for the May Musical Festival. This will accommodate eight thousand people by utilizing the galleries. It was decided, however, to limit the issue of tickets to six thousand, which will be printed on a steel plate to prevent counterfeiting.

MASSACHUSETTS FOR EDMUNDS.

BOSTON, March 24.—Two hundred and eighty replies have been received to queries as to first choice for President, as follows Edmund 198, Arthur 53, Blaine 19, General Sherman 3, Lincoln 4 and Hawley 3 For second choice Arthur has 68, Blaine 31, Edmunds 51, General Sherman 14, John Sherman 16, Lincoln 7, Hawley 4, Logan 3.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24.—The Democratic State Central Committee have filled the vacancies in the State ticket caused by the resignation of Amasa Sprague and C. E. Gorman, by the nomination of Elisha Matthewson for Lieutenant Governor and Francis L. O'Reilly for Attorney General.

LEGISLATIVE SENTIMENT.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 24.—A canvass of the Legislature as to Presidential preferences resulted as follows:

Senate—Tilden 4, Wallace 1, Bayard 1, non-committal 1; Blaine 12, Arthur 8, Edmunds 2, non-committal 5.

House—Randall 60, Tilden 34, Wallace 3, Hoadly 2, non-committal 6; Blaine 57, Arthur 12, Edmunds 8, John Sherman 1, non-committal 3.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON

Annual Contest Between the Literary Societies—Honors Even.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, PA., March 26.—The following program was carried out at the annual contest of the Literary Societies of Washington and Jefferson College, which took place in the Town Hall to-night.

Select orations, "The Roman Sentinel," James S. Moore, Bloomington, Ill.; "The Battle of Lookout Mountain," J. R. Stevenson, Washington, Pa.; essays—"The Tyranny of the Present," Berkely Sutherland, St. Louis, Mo.; "The Reign of the Common People," J. A. Marquis, Burgettstown, Pa.; original oration—"The Affirmative Class," William B. Irwin, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; "The Statue of the Soul," W. A. Jones, St. Cloud, Pa.; debate—"Should the Right of Suffrage be Extended to Women?" affirmative, D. B. Fitzgerald, Baltimore, Md.; negative, M. Rutherford, Steubenville, Ohio.

The performances, which were listened to by a large audience, were interspersed with sweet music by the Royal Italian Band, of Pittsburgh. The judges of the contest were Prof. A. R. Whitehill and Dr. Cunningham, of Wheeling; Dr. E. E. Swift, of Allegheny; S. C. McCandless, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and Rev. G. M. Kerr, of Midway, Pa. They decided as follows: *Philo* and *Union* five honors, Franklin and Washington five honors.

What a Sprinter Is.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, March 25, 1884.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

In your issue of Friday, 21st inst., you say "two well known Southern sprinters, etc., passed through the city." Will you be so kind as to inform one of your old readers, through the agency of your paper, what a sprinter is, as I fail to find any such word in the latest edition of Webster's unabridged. Answer in editorial column to ENQUIRER.

[Sprinter is a word applied in England to a professional foot racer who runs 440 yards or less. Those who run greater distances are known simply as runners. This, we believe, is a correct answer to our correspondent. Of the origin of the word we are ignorant.—ED.]

TUESDAY'S CYCLONE

Unparalleled in the History of the Country.

Devastation Throughout Indiana, Ohio, North Carolina, Virginia and Several Other States.

Appalling Loss of Life, and the Returns Not all In.

Hundreds of Families Homeless and in Need of Aid—Whole Towns in Ruins—The Losses Will Reach Millions.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 26.—A special to the *News and Observer* says: A cyclone formed near Newton, N. C., yesterday afternoon and traveled east. Trees were blown a distance of two miles and everything swept clean. Many persons are homeless and without food. Hailstones fell as large as hen's eggs. An electric storm raged all over the State.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 26.—Special dispatches to the Charlotte *Observer* regarding the cyclone in this section of North Carolina last night, state that at Newton 30 houses were blown down, the Methodist church was wrecked, and the residences of Col. Killian and Charles Jewett were swept away. Cline & Williams' flouring mills were partially destroyed. Mary Hunsucker was killed, and fourteen persons wounded. Rumors from Lenoir say that a whole family was killed, and that six other ladies are known to have been killed. The telegraph wires are down.

At Mecklenburg five or six residences were destroyed, but no lives were lost. The cyclone also passed through Iredell county, doing great damage to fruit, and blowing down many houses.

DETAILS FROM OHIO.

DAYTON, O., March 26.—Intelligence from Shakertown, Ridgeville, Centreville, Spring Valley, Trebin's Station and South Charleston tell of terrible destruction by the cyclone yesterday. Two brothers named Johnson were killed at Ridgeville, and ex-Sheriff Gledfelter was drowned while taking refuge in a bridge which was struck by the cyclone. The damage done cannot be estimated.

FLOODS IN VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, VA., March 26.—A terrific wind and rain storm swept over this section last night, causing great damage to property. In Amherst county the lowlands were all submerged and fencing, bridges and mill-dams swept away. The Aimes river at this point is higher than for years.

RICHMOND, VA., March 26.—All the wharves in the lower part of the city are submerged, and the water is up to Main street and steadily rising. Merchants are removing their goods from the warehouses near the river. At Columbia, 50 miles above Richmond, the water has risen 23 feet and rising at the rate of 3 inches an hour.

THE LOSS IN MAHONING COUNTY.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, March 26.—Poland township, Mahoning county, was visited by a cyclone last night, its path being ten rods wide, and extending two miles north and south. Several residences, barns and outbuildings were demolished, and trees were torn to shreds. Many cattle were killed, making the loss reach well up into the thousands of dollars. Several persons were slightly injured, but none killed.

LOSS OF LIFE IN KENTUCKY.

LOUDON, KY., March 26.—A cyclone passed near here and Pittsburg, Ky., late yesterday afternoon, carrying everything before it. At Pittsburg the Methodist church and a number of other buildings were destroyed, and John Hallman, a brakeman, was blown from a freight box and carried about fifty feet, lighting on his head in a creek, breaking his neck. Three box cars, two petroleum tanks and a caboose were blown from the track, detaining the south-bound mail train five hours. A little cabin, in which Mr. Broughton was living, was blown down, instantly killing Mrs. Broughton and two little children. The following persons were injured, perhaps mortally: Colonel C. W. Stringer, both legs broken and cut in the head; Mrs. C. W. Stringer, hip mashed; Robt. Ridings, spinal column broken and cut in the head; James Warren, two ribs broken and wounded in the head. Over 100 men with families are thrown out of employment.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

A severe cyclone passed over Anderson county, S. C., near Piedmont, on Tuesday evening, destroying the house of Mr. Watson. Three of his children are thought to be fatally injured.

A tremendous thunder-storm burst over Petersburg, Va., shortly after midnight on Tuesday. The rain came down in torrents, and the thunder was so severe that it shook the houses.

Captain Godfather took refuge in a bridge over City creek, near Xenia, Ohio, during Tuesday's storm. The bridge was carried away by the cyclone, his horse killed, and his buggy demolished. Captain Godfather escaped by swimming ashore.

A fierce wind-storm unroofed many houses here on Tuesday evening, and the roads were obstructed by fallen trees.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

NATCHEZ, MISS., March 26.—Crevasses are constantly occurring, and the people are despondent.

VICKSBURG, MISS., March 26.—The river is 48 feet 10 inches, a decline of two inches during the past twenty-four hours. At Davis Bend everything is overflowed, and for thirty miles down the river, except at Lovell's plantation where leveed enclosures protects the people and stock from flood. Somerset, which was never before inundated, is now at the mercy of the waves.

From high points in New Orleans, the Delta looks as if built in the centre of a big lake. People are going from house to house in skiffs. The river is now as high as in 1874.

JACKSON, MISS., March 26.—Reports from Rodney, Jefferson county, say that 2,000 people are rendered destitute by the overflow. A call has been made for Government aid.

HIGH WATER IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, MASS., March 26.—Heavy rains throughout New England have swollen the streams and rivers and broken dams, sweeping away the water power of factories at Ansonia, Conn.

A TOWN WIPED OUT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 26.—The Brookville, Ind., correspondent of the *Journal*, telegraphs that the town of Scipio, near the Ohio and Indiana line, was wiped out by Tuesday's tornado. Only two houses remain, and they are badly damaged. Rev. Joseph Winston was killed.

The Defeat of "Reform."

NEW YORK, March 26.—The *Evening Post's* Albany correspondent lays the blame for the delay in the passage, if not the defeat, of the "reform" measures upon Speaker Sheard, and adds: "Mr. Roosevelt and his friends consulted, denounced the action of the Speaker and declared unreservedly their belief that Sheard had shown such hostility to the measures as to render their success extremely doubtful during this session."

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

EDWIN ARNOLD'S son has gone to Colorado, to go into the cattle business.

M. DE LESSEPS slept 107 hours out of the 139 occupied in a recent sea voyage.

SENATOR VANCE declines to draw pay for his private secretary, who is his son.

THE Roman Catholic clergy no longer oppose cremation, which is becoming very common in Italy.

THE electric lights on the high masts at Los Angeles, Cal., can be distinctly seen from the Island of San Clemento, eighty miles out at sea.

MR. DAVID BLAIR, a wealthy Scotchman, has joined the Benedictine monks at Inverness, and made over to them an annual income of £6,000.

SPEAKER CARLISLE receives the largest mail of any member of Congress. Mr. Morrison, Mr. Randall, and Perry Belmont follow in the order named.

PRESIDENT PORTER, of Yale, objects to co-education because the system would divide the time and perhaps the sensibilities and interests of the instructors.

A RESOLUTION has been adopted by the Congregational church of Wallingford, Conn., forbidding the members "to drink liquor of any sort except hard cider."

GENERAL CLINTON B. FISK, speaking at the dedication of the Park Avenue Church, in New York, on Sunday evening, said that the Methodists have 27,000 churches and are building 7,000 a year right along.

THE newspaper columns headed "Born." "Married," and "Died" have been variously paraphrased in the West. One paper has it "Hatched, Matched, Despatched," and another "Buds, Blossoms, and Cypress."

A JEALOUS husband slapped a man's face in a Providence street car because the man's eyes had been staring at his wife's face. The car stopped a block further on, and a little girl entered and led the man away. He was totally blind.

DETROIT has been boasting of its oldest inhabitant. There seems to be no doubt that he is 105 years old. He was born on St. Patrick's Day, 1779, and was in the Irish rebellion of '98. He drinks whisky and smokes a black and wicked-looking pipe.

JOHN JAY CISCO, who died in New York on Sunday, began life a poor boy, became a tailor, entered the dry goods business and subsequently made large sums of money as a banker He was one among the many millionaires of Manhattan Island.

ARCHIBALD FORBES, the war correspondent, has persistently refused to wear the numerous decorations he has received for his work on the battlefield; not long ago, however, he had them made into a necklace, which he has since given to his daughter.

A HUGE painting of Pope Leo XIII arrived in New York from Rome on Saturday, and will be sent to Baltimore this week. It is a present from the Pope to the American Bishops who attended the recent conclave, and it is to be hung in the Baltimore Cathedral.

THE President of the Areopagus, the Supreme Court of Appeal in Greece, recives $1,280 a year, the Vice President $1,080, and the thirteen assistant Judges $970. The lower order of Judges get from $200 to $250. The Government admits that these salaries are inadequate, but apparently cannot at present pay more.

THE new Queen of Madagascar, who is described as extremely young and singularly pleasing, wore, at her coronation, a gown of ivory satin heavily embroidered in gold, with a train of dark crimson velvet, also gold embroidered, and borne by six officers of state. During the ceremonies her face was calm, but her hands trembled like aspen leaves.

A YOUNG Parisian who lately came suddenly to his end by the knife of a comrade was found to be curiously tattooed. Beneath his breast a serpent raised his head in the direction of the heart, and all around were inscribed: "I have been deceived in the past; the present torments me; the future frightens me." The death wound was at the words, "I have been deceived in the past."

CONTINENTAL papers refer to the burden thrown on Communes by the increasing numbers of husbands and fathers who disappear, and are alleged to have "gone to America." In Switzerland, especially, where times are bad now, this grievance is felt. By means of the police and the *Hue and Cry* police paper, Guardians of the Poor in England keep a very sharp lookout for such offenders.

WHEN George Warrell of Rapid City, Minn., went to be married he found his progress impeded by a river swollen by the spring floods. With a rope around his body one end held by friends on the bank—he swam the stream, and then, on an improvised raft, towed over his clothes and two saddles, one of them his wedding present to the bride. Then the horses were guided across, and the wedding was celebrated.

LORD TENNYSON has written the following letter in answer to a request for his autograph from the Secretary of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, to be sold at the forthcoming bazaar in aid of the hospital funds: "Sir: I send you a stanza from a poem of mine—written half a century ago—as you say you wish for a verse of mine:

> "'Not he that breaks the dams, but he
> That thro' the channels of the State
> Conveys the people's wish, is great,
> His name is pure, his fame is free.'
>
> —TENNYSON.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

ISAAC SWARTZ is mysteriously missing from his home at New Florence, Westmoreland county.

A CYCLONE visited Youngstown, O., yesterday morning, unroofing several houses. No one was injured.

A GERMAN miner named Nodson was fatally injured yesterday by falling slate in the Penn Gas Coal Company's works at Irwin station.

THE rapid development of natural gas at Tarentum bids fair to make that village the principal town along the West Penn railroad. Two new plate glass works will be established there during the coming summer.

CHARLEY THOMAS and Wm. Lyttle were arrested yesterday at Rochester and held for Court, charged with highway robbery. They were identified as the parties who robbed a West Virginia man who was stopping in Rochester.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the **"Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya,"** made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.
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THE PRICE FOR RIVER MINING.

Uniform Rate of Three and One-Fourth Cents Demanded in the Lower Pools.

A Great Convention Up the Monongahela Yesterday—Nail Manufacturers' Meeting.

Over 3,000 miners assembled in Wylie's grove, near West Elizabeth, at ten o'clock Wednesday morning, in response to a call for a general mass meeting issued from headquarters a few days ago. The weather was unfavorable for an open air meeting, but rain and sunshine are both alike to pick-wielders when it comes to settling the wage question. The meeting was called to order by President Costello, who stated that its object was to consider the proposed reduction to 3¼ cents, checkweighmen on every tipple and all articles of agreement abolished. Vice President William Plasterer was elected Chairman by acclamation. Reports were then received from delegates sent to the First, Second and Third pools. A committee of fifteen on resolutions was afterward appointed. Pending their return, addresses were delivered by R. C. Campbell, Master Workman Maguire, of New York, and President Costello. All the speakers advocated a conservative policy on the part of the miners. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That we accept 3¼ cents for mining; that we sustain the men who are resisting ironclad agreements; that we enforce the checkwayman law.

A vote was called for, when it was found that the miners were about equally divided. The count was finally completed, and a small majority announced in favor of the resolutions. A motion to reconsider failed to pass. President Costello made a canciliatory speech, and the meeting adjourned at 1:30 o'clock. The action of the convention calls for the uniform price of 3¼ cents in the first three pools. It remains to be seen whether it will be maintained or not.

A RIVER MINER EXPLAINS.

Thomas Dickson, one of the oldest and best posted river miners, defends the Third pool miners in a lengthy communication which will appear in the *Labor Tribune* to-day. He puts the pertinent question: "Why did we go to work at 3¼ cents per bushel?" In answering this question Mr. Dickson says: "First, because we were compelled to. Craft which we should have been loading were being loaded indiscriminately by First and Second pool miners, and our share of the profits of such labor (viz: the amount contributed for our support while striking) did not amount to five cents per day from each of the miners who were reaping the benefit of such work. The statistics of our pool will show that for the last two years we did not get more than two-thirds as many days work as Nos. 1 and 2 pools. We do not wish to mine coal below the price, and are anxious to get as much for our labor as possible, but we don't think it right or just for our brother miners of the lower pools to attempt to keep or fix the price of mining in our pool at such rates as will induce all the work to be done in the lower pools."

THERE WILL BE NO SUSPENSION.

A special meeting of the Nail Manufacturers' Association was held at the rooms on Fourth avenue, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was unusually large, there being twenty members present. A. F. Keating presided. It was expected that certain changes would be made in the card rates, but it was reaffirmed after a long discussion. The reports showed that while the card rate was $2 60, those figures had not been maintained. A number of heavy orders had recently been filled at a considerable reduction. The opinion of some of the manufacturers was that speculative jobbers were to blame for cutting prices. They had accumulated large stocks and were unloading freely. This had a bad effect on the market. The general feeling, however, was that surplus stocks were pretty well exhausted and for this reason it was deemed advisable to make a revision of the price list.

The condition of trade was reported somewhat duller than a couple of weeks ago. The majority of those present, however, were opposed to a shut-down, and the factories will continue running in hope of better prospects.

A NEW STEEL MANUFACTURING PROCESS.

Oliver Bros. & Phillips have erected extensive works on the South Side for manufacturing Bessemer steel under a new process which has never been tried before. The interior of the building is very simple in construction. It contains a converter, cupola and such mechanism as is required to make steel into small sized ingots. The new works will probably be started some time during next week. It is said the company will soon commence erecting another new mill below the Tenth street bridge for the exclusive purpose of finishing steel.

Wants Two Republicans on a Democratic Ticket.

(Philadelphia Press.)

It would catch the boys—a Democratic ticket of this style:

For President—Colonel Frank James, of Missouri.

For Vice-President—Colonel E. B. Cash, of South Carolina.

Platform: Repentance, reform, pardon and an office. The hip pocket must be maintained at all hazards.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
de24MWF

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The want of a reliable diuretic which, while acting as a stimulant of the kidneys, neither excites nor irritates them, was long since supplied by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This fine medicine exerts the requisite degree of stimulation upon these organs, without producing irritation, and is, therefore, far better adapted for the purpose than unmedicated excitants often resorted to. Dyspepsia, fever and ague, and kindred diseases are all cured by it. For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Fascinations of Poker and Tragedy of the Gaming Table.

New York Clubs—Aping of English Manners and Attractions of Baccarat.

Elephantine Love Making and Curious Nuptials in the Arena.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, March 20.—Most of the humorists have of late been writing funny stories with poker for a theme. The surprises and vicissitudes of the suddenly popular game are too obvious to be overlooked by the seeker after humorous material. The bare idea of four aces being backed against a straight flush makes the experienced player laugh before he hears any of the particulars. But we have just had what was, in the nature of things, bound to happen. The holder of the aces having depended on their invincibility to the extent of emptying his pockets on the table, and having had his whole being shocked by the disclosure of the winning flush royal, has plunged his knife to the heart of his opponent. This occurred over a pine table and beer, and the dead man, like the one whom they may hang for killing him, can be spared from the community without appreciable loss; but there is no reason for not anticipating the same kind of a tragedy across mahogany and champagne. A goodly proportion of New York City is under poker agitation. There are many players who have

THE COOLNESS OF PROFESSIONAL GAMBLERS,

and there unfortunately many more who are amateurs in their inability to lose with equanimity. I know polite women, ordinarily all gentleness and grace, who play poker with the fierceness and rancor of deadly enmity. Is it too much to fear that one of these excited creatures may become a homicide? Then we shall have a trial full of expert testimony as to the mental and moral responsibility of a poker maniac. The effort to run gambling establishments under the names and guises of social clubs has failed. The plan usually was to have a regular membership, and a man who had been highly respectable to the card dealing; but the reality could not be long hidden, and the authorities, sensitive just now to criticism, would not wink at the infraction of law, no matter what might be done in the way of soporific. Speaking of clubs, there has been a project for an Anglo-American one, in order to bring New York and London closer together. All the talk about the International Club—which is also known as the British American Club—seems likely to end in smoke. The fact is there is really no necessity of such an organization. There would be no particular advantage in the new club, even if it would give Americans a club in London and an Englishman a club in New York. All Americans of good social position or convivial habits are well clubbed at home. The same thing is true of an Englishman. Every club has its London correspondence. Members of the Lotus are welcomed at the Savage. Members of the Union and Union League go to the Carleton. Every New York club of any importance whatever is able to introduce its members into good clubs in London, but we will not cease to

APE ENGLISH CLUB MANNERS,

I suppose, for there is no abatement in that sort of thing among those who permit it in themselves at all. We are still taking our fashions from London. The high collars of the dudes are now relics of a more less remote past. Some of them are worn for cuffs, and others retained for old acquaintance sake, but the fashion for wearing them has completely died out. The collars grew to such an appalling height that a change was inevitable. They gradually increased in height, from a reasonable half-inch to chokers three inches. Men wore them with about as much comfort as they could wear a cast-iron neck band. Their chins were held high in the air, and their throats chafed. The collar having arrived at such a point that it was impossible to make it any higher without breaking a man's neck, it was promptly abandoned. It would never do to begin to make it lower again. So an entirely new fashion, started in London, has now found its way over here. It is not unlike the old Piccadilly collar. It is worn by every dandy.

BACCARAT IS THE COMING GAME

in New York. It is the fairest of gambling, as there are no splits, the only advantage lying in the power of the bank to raise or double the bets. This makes a strong percentage in the long run, but is by no means as heavy a one as the regular splits of faro. Another advantage about baccarat, and one that has done more to make it popular in New York than anything else, is the fact that it can be played without apparatus. This is the point that catches all the professional gamblers. With four packs of cards and a long table, baccarat can be located anywhere. If the police come in, the gamblers can claim that they were playing poker, euchre, seven-up, or any other innocent game. There is only one club in New York where baccarat is permitted but the gambling houses, such as Kelley's, McLoughlin's, Daly's, Stoddard's and Murray's, run baccarat tables in spite of the police. Anthony Comstock recently stopped all the faro playing, and seized the implements and tools of the different hells. It is very fortunate from the gambler's standpoint that baccarat has become fashionable, for it enables them to resume business, and accommodate their patrons without running any more risks, or going to needless expense.

The frequent raids of the police on the gamblers has had the effect of reducing the gorgeousness which formerly characterized their establishments to simplicity and barrenness. There is not in New York to-day a single hell which approaches in any way the magnificent establishments which flourished all over town ten years ago. Many of the smaller cities of the East, and nearly all of the larger ones of the West, have much more attractive gaming places than New York. Instead of the costly ivory chips embellished with monograms, the satin back cards also stamped with the monogram of the house, the richly carved tables, ivory rakes and silver mounted card cases, are to be found cheap composition chips, deal tables, and fifty-cent cards. Elaborately furnished parlors, liveried servants and choice wines have been given up. Plainly furnished rooms are now guarded by a strong man at the door. A cold snack, made up of simple meats, salad or two, and a pile of sandwiches, is kept on hand; but the wines mainly consist of pints of champagne and ordinary table claret. The business of gambling is dull. There is no telling what minute it may spring up again into its old-time popularity and power, but at present it is an extremely precarious livelihood for any young man to follow.

ELEPHANTINE LOVE—MAKING AND MARRIAGE.

There was something of a club gathering at an elephantine marriage, in Barnum's show. The invited guests were chiefly sleeklooking, big-bellied and affably old rounders, clad in fashionable and juvenile clothes, and they smoked expensive cigars. There were a dozen or more of them in one group. They were all Union Club men, and they resembled each other very much. All their faces were flushed with good living and high drinking. They laughed and chatted constantly, and chaffed one another unmercifully; but their fun was mainly directed towards a group of dudes. The company increased in numbers, and became more and more impatient. At length, Trainer Arstingstall, who had made the match between the elephants, came into the ring and begged the folks to be quiet.

"Gentlemen," said he, "it will be necessary for you to preserve the strictest silence during this interesting ceremony. We are about to espouse our former Baby Elephant to King, the old warrior of the head. He is an old Mormon, but we have concluded to give him one more bride. I wish to impress on your minds the necessity of absolute silence. If at the most critical juncture of the ceremony you run from one part of the building to another, in order to get a better view of the nuptials, you will probably frighten the pair so that they will not get acquainted."

The bride was heard bellowing wildly in the menagerie, as though her bridesmaids had pricked her with a pin, or disarranged her orange blossoms. She was the elephant whose birth at Bridgeport four years ago, produced so much advertising matter for Barnum. Her roaring may have been coy, but it was loud, and constantly grew louder. Presently, she trotted into the ring. She shook off her attendant, raised her trunk, and bellowed a call for King, whom Arstingstall at once brought in. The big elephant looked at the little one, gave a snort which may have been an expression of love, and was about to throw his trunk round her, but the trainer brought him to with a turn, and forced him to stand at the entrance. The two animals seemed to be offended by the delay, and the noise they made was deafening. Presently, King was permitted to enter the ring and approach Baby. She stood flapping her ears shyly, and slowly wagging her trunk and tail. When King reached her, he patted her gently with his trunk. She modestly hung her head, then boldly touched his trunk with her own, shook herself, and trotted coquettishly to the other side of the ring. There she swayed to and fro, like a school girl diffidently swaying her skirts. She looked witchingly over her round shoulder, however, at her mountainous lover, who acted as though filled with admiration. Again she retreated, this time bellowing wildly, but still flirting with King, who followed her about. Right here the match was broken off. A consultation of trainers resulted in the decision that Baby was too young to marry. So they took her away, and agreed that, instead, the wife of King should be Queen—a widow with one child, and herself one of the most amiable females in the herd. But when she came into the ring, both King and Baby were displeased. He was evidently dissatisfied with the change of brides, and she was jealous. Then the more mature siren approached him, ran her trunk coaxingly into his mouth, rubbed his tongue, and sidled up to him wheedlingly. Her blandishments were persistently continued, until King at length succumbed to her leap-year attentions, and turned from the new love to the old. Poor, jilted Baby, snorting and bellowing with mortification, was led from the ring. The spectators agreed that the second match was the more fitting, and they gave the wedding their hearty approval.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH JOHN M'CULLOUGH?

In the way of entirely public amusements, the acting of John McCullough has been watched during the week with close interest. He is playing the *Gladiator*, which of course is no novelty; but it has a novel interest raised by the dispute whether or not there is anything serious the matter with him physically. On the one hand, it is asserted that he is a wreck, which can barely be kept in shape long enough to go through with an evening's performance; and this assertion is hotly denied by him and his agents. They say that his only ailment is malaria which on some days confines him to his bed, and is the cause of his loss of flesh, but does not threaten a dangerous result. My own conclusion, based solely on observation from an orchestra chair, is that he has lost complete control of his muscles. He is undeniably wavering and uncertain in his movements; he gets down to his knees with manifest difficulty, and drags his feet perceptibly in walking; his combat in the arena scene revealed weakness, and a muscular unresponsiveness to his will, that was too palpable to be gainsayed. There is something the matter with John McCullough. On the other hand, his voice was as strong as ever, and he had lost none of his hold on the sympathies of the audience.

CYMON.

◆

Ajax Jones Opposed to Blaine.

"I'm down on the nomination of Blaine," sagely remarked Ajax Jones the other day to a customer who had dropped into his barber shop.

"Why?"

"Oh, he's too brash. Why, it wouldn't be ten days after his election until Chili's great navy would be marching on the United States. Now I'm telling you if there's any country in the world can lick us it's Chili. It'll never do to nominate Mr. Blaine."

◆

Rev. Elijah Wilson, WRIGHTSVILLE, PA., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters have permanently cured me of chills and fever."

◆

THERE is trouble in the Republican camp in Westmoreland county. The Stalwarts and Independents are at swords' points, and two delegations to the Republican State Convention are not improbable. W. H. Young, a prominent attorney, is leading the Independent forces, while Col. Geo. F. Huff and ex-Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth McAfee are at the head of the Stalwart wing.

◆

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MWF&W

ANOTHER PETERSBURG HORROR.

A Farmer Murders His Wife, Stabs His Son, and Attempts Suicide.

Threats of Lynching the Rural Villain—Orrin A. Carpenter Acquitted of the Murder Of Zora Burns.

PETERSBURG, ILL., March 23.—Last night Charles Haulden, a farmer living a few miles south of this place, quarreled with his wife, knocked her down with an axe, cut her throat from ear to ear, and inflicted numerous stabs in her breast. He also severely cut in the hand his son, aged twelve, who attempted to interfere. He then went to a neighboring straw stack, where he gashed his own throat, though not inflicting a fatal injury, and where he was found and arrested by a posse this morning. There are threats of lynching.

CARPENTER ACQUITTED.

The Murder of Poor Zora Burns Still an Impenetrable Mystery.

PETERSBURG, ILLS., March 23.—The trial of O. A. Carpenter for the murder of Zora Burns has resulted in the acquittal of the accused. The case was given to the jury on Friday evening and they spent the night in deliberation. The Judge was notified early yesterday morning that a verdict had been agreed upon and court was opened without delay. The jurors quickly filed into their places and the foreman announced that they had found the prisoner not guilty. The accused maintained his composure throughout and upon being discharged from custody left the court room surrounded by his friends. Carpenter remained in jail all night in the company of his two daughters. The jury on the first ballot stood seven for acquittal and five for conviction, but on the second ballot stood ten for acquittal. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning the jury agreed and the news spread rapidly. Carpenter was visibly affected before entering the court room, but became composed and shook the jurors by the hand heartily. The announcement of the verdict, "not guilty," was greeted with applause. In the court room Carpenter remarked that he might make a statement to the press in the future, but would not do so now.

◆

Outlaw Buzzard's Bragging.

LANCASTER, PA., March 23.—Abe Buzzard, the outlaw leader of the Walsh Mountain gang, was met on the Walsh Mountain Thursday last, by a reputable gentleman of this county. He swears that he will never be taken alive. In referring to the battle on the Euphrata Mountain in November, in which his comrade, Jack Clifford, was captured, he said that Clifford would not have been captured if he had stood his ground and helped him (Buzzard) to fight. He admitted that he had fired the shot which wounded one of the pursuing party last November, but declared he had not hit the man he aimed at, a fellow who had betrayed him on one occasion.

◆

A Terrible Struggle.

MARCO, IND., March 23.—At Pleasant Valley, Ind., seven miles west of here, Hut Goodman was sitting in the house, and a man named Ves Meeks entered, drew his revolver and shot Goodman in the back, the ball passing through the body, lodging just under the skin in front. Goodman turned, threw Meeks down and wrenched the revolver and shot Meeks three times, twice in the forehead and once in the chest, killing him instantly. Goodman is still living, but physicians say he will soon die. The cause is an old grudge of several years' standing. Goodman, it is said, debauched Meeks' sister. Meeks was drunk.

◆

At Only $2 50

Gent's Waukenphast, latest styles, fine calf sewed, warranted all solid leather, at G. D. SIMEN'S, 78 Ohio, corner Sandusky street, Allegheny, Pa.

22-25-27&1tW.

Bloodshed on a Packet.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 23.—About 11:30 yesterday morning a blood-curdling affray occurred on board the Parkersburg packet Diurnal, just after the boat had cast off from the wharf. The principals in the muss were Alex. Wilson and Fred. Joy, both roustabouts. The two had heretofore been fast friends, but a pint of "barrel-house" whisky caused a rupture and Wilson knocked Joy down, following up his attack by drawing a razor and inflicting seven severe gashes on his prostrate antagonist, each of them three or four inches long. Wilson was jailed on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

◆

Don't You Do It.

Don't suffer any longer with the pains and aches of Rheumatism, which make life a burden to you. Relief, speedy and permanent can be procured at the nearest drug store, in the form of Kidney-Wort. Elbridge Malcolm, of West Bath, Maine, says: "I was completely prostrated with Rheumatism and Kidney troubles and was not expected to recover. The first dose of Kidney-Wort helped me. Six doses put me on my feet, it has now entirely cured me and I have had no trouble since."

◆

A Death Trap.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, March 23.—Joseph C. Foster, one of the proprietors of the Vaudeville Theatre, and said to be the wealthiest gambler in San Antonio, died yesterday. He was the man who killed Ben Thompson and King Fisher on March 11th while were trying to kill him. Foster was himself wounded mortally in the affray. He leaves a wife and an estate valued at about $150,000. Foster is the eighth man that has been killed outright or mortally wounded in the Vaudeville Theatre.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

"Rough on Coughs."

Knocks a Cough or Cold endwise. For children or adults. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 50c. At druggists.

◆

"Buchu-paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1 Druggists.

◆

WESTLEY COLBERT, of Coopersdale, railroad brakeman for the Cambria Iron Company, was on Saturday morning at Johnstown, thrown from a car by a sudden lurch and struck his head on a rail, producing concussion of the brain. He died shortly afterwards.

◆

At $2 00 Per Pair

Ladies' fine kid and prebble goat button shoes opera, box or common sense toes, latest styles, worked holes. B, C, D and E widths, at G. D. SIMEN'S, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. 22-25-27&1tW.

THE long and severe winter had a very telling effect upon all domestic animals upon the farm and dairy. To overcome the waste of nature and restore your stock in money value, commence at once to feed *Schwarm's Horse and Cattle Powder.*

◆

A Great Saving.

Just received 5 cases fine grain and pebble goat ladies' button shoes at $1 25 and $1 50, usually sold at $1 50 to $2 00. At G. D. SIMEN'S, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. 22-25-27&1tW.

DIVULGED WHILE INTOXICATED

A Man Confesses to Having Killed Three Men—He Is Also a Forger.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A Danville dispatch to the *World* says: H. B. Ewing registered at the Arlington Hotel here yesterday from some part of Ohio. Soon after his arrival in the city a man named Jones had him arrested, claiming that he heard Ewing on the train, while intoxicated, say he killed two negroes. He showed Jones a description of the murderer, to which he answered perfectly. He represented himself to be originally from North Carolina, of a good family, and a gentleman. The authorities at Steubenville, O., at which place he claimed to have killed the negroes, were notified, but telegraphed that they knew nothing of it. Later it was found out that Ewing came from South Carolina and had killed two negroes and a United States Internal Revenue officer. His trial was postponed until the 26th instant. Scraps of mutilated advertisements calling for the arrest of a man whose description Ewing answers were found in his valise. Letters also were found from a man in Charlotte, N. C., to a correspondent who had confessed the crime, but would not give details, urging him to confess frankly to persons to whom he might apply that his real name was Daniel G. Lamb. There had been an attempt to erase this name. The letters show that he had had money frequently from a correspondent at Kings Mountain, N. C., under the name of W. G. Crawford; that he had passed off on a railroad agent in Campbell county a check on a Baltimore bank, which the bank would not cash, and that he had endeavored to open an account with the Planters' National Bank of Richmond. The check found yesterday on the prisoner was for $1,100, and had $11 on the margin and was signed Henry Ewing.

◆

THE Connellsville Gas Coal Company of Fayette county, was recharted yesterday. The company was first charted in 1864. The capital stock of the company is 500,000.

"Maryland, My Maryland."

* * * "Pretty wives and Lovely daughters."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

"My wife!"

"Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!"

Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed!"

"Withered and aged!"

Before her time, from

"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet caused me great uneasiness.

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovering had

"Lost!"

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well, the story is soon told. My wife to-day has gained her old-time beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder and says, 'I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain

Most truly yours,

C. L. JAMES.

BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

THE WEEKLY POST,

A FIRST CLASS 56-COLUMN NEWSPAPER,

For $1 Per Year,

IN CLUBS.

The year 1884 will include the most stirring and interesting events, very likely, of the next ten years. It will cover the proceedings of Congress usually called the President-making Congress, which will run into midsummer; the canvass in both parties for the Presidential nomination the proceedings of the great National Conventions to nominate candidates; the exciting Presidential canvass, certain to follow; the ELECTION and its RESULT, which we believe will be the success of the Democratic candidates.

We have made this great reduction in the price of THE WEEKLY POST with a view to its increased efficiency in the Presidential canvass. Every subscriber can add one or more names by a little effort. THE WEEKLY POST is now one of the largest, best and cheapest papers in the country.

IT CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS,

FULL TELEGRAPHIC AND

MARKET REPORTS,

ALL THE POLITICAL NEWS,

Including debates in Congress.

AN EXCELLENT MISCELLANY,

STATE AND LOCAL NEWS.

56 Columns of Reading Matter for $1.00, in Clubs.

$1.25 SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, POSTAGE PREPAID.

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A Free Copy for every Club of Ten.

Send for sample copies.

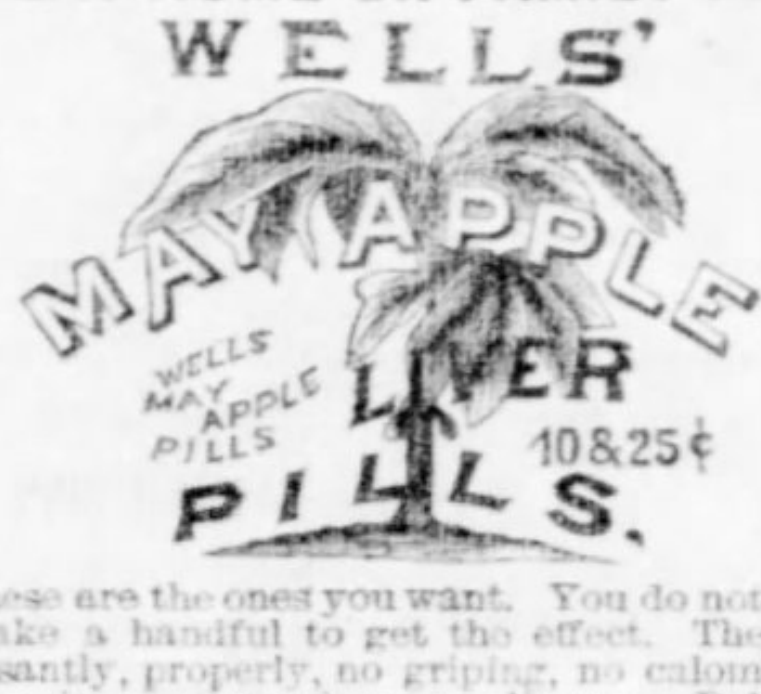
Address the Publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

145 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT HOME OR FAMILY PILL.

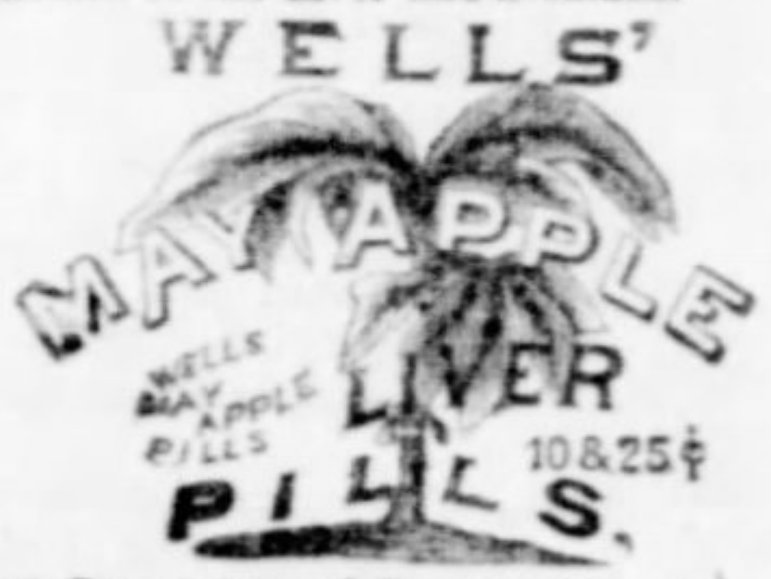


These are the ones you want. You do not have to take a handful to get the effect. They act pleasantly, properly, no griping, no calomel, no injury in any weather or climate. Reliable, healthful, a pleasant Family Pill, a great improvement, equally good for children or adults. The best, purest and safest for headache, indigestion, dyspepsia, fullness, biliousness, liver disease, &c. Purely, Strictly Vegetable, made from juices of fresh Herbs. 10c. and 25c. Boxes.

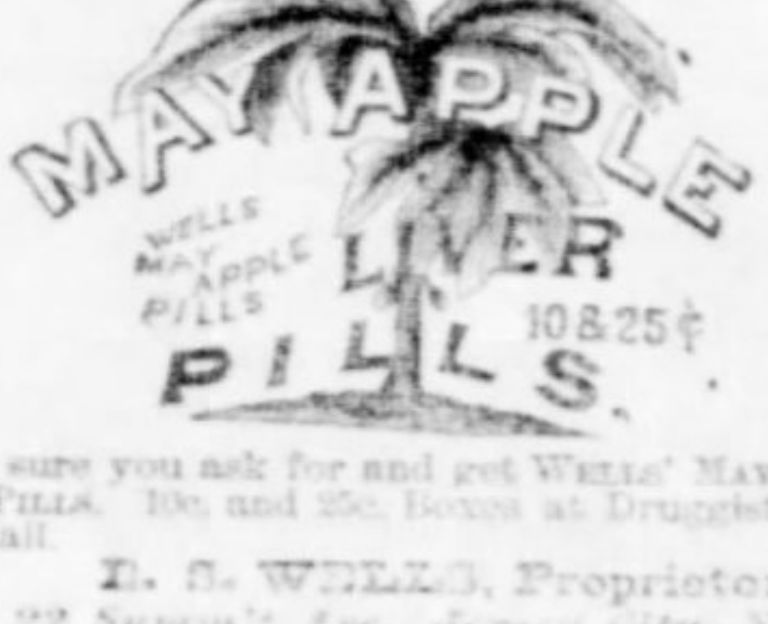
Of all organs the Liver is most commonly out of sorts, and when it is everything else goes wrong. The Liver is the great regulator. The coppery taste in the mouth, the greasy feeling about the throat and stomach, the sour stomach, the Bilious feeling in general, radically relieved by these pills. They search every corner of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. If you want a thorough Pill, use them. Be sure you ask for and get WELLS'. In the Spring they should be taken to remove effete matter from the system—thereby adapting the blood to the heat of Summer.

If you are bilious, tongue coated, bad breath, head hot, dull or aching, stomach heavy or sour, if bowels inactive and passages hard and occasional looseness, if your sleep is broken (tossing about in bed), if you get up unrefreshed, if your skin is sallow, eyes yellow, if heavy, dull pains in back and limbs, if you are drowsy, indisposed to talk or act, if any one or more of these symptoms, take a dose of WELLS' MAY APPLE PILLS. Aged or debilitated persons find them easy and mild. 10c. and 25c. Boxes.

Cures headache, dullness and depression, want of appetite, &c., by relieving the overloaded Stomach and Bowels, producing a healthy flow of bile, stimulating the secretions and restoring the clogged up system to healthful activity. Persons of Sedentary Habit, find easy and mild relief for Constipation or Inaction of the Bowels. Be sure you ask for and get WELLS'. They Purify the Blood by removing inert and effete matter from the system, giving activity and health to the Liver and Stomach.



Liver Complaint and Constipation. These are causes of much of the ill health of every community. The great object in the treatment of these is to give relief with as little disturbance of the system as possible. Great pains have been taken to secure in WELLS' MAY APPLE PILLS the thing desired in above complaints. Try them, you will never use any other.



Be sure you ask for and get WELLS' MAY APPLE PILLS. 10c. and 25c. Boxes at Druggists or by Mail.

E. S. WELLS, Proprietor,
22 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Wholesale and Retail, 115 FULTON ST., N. Y.

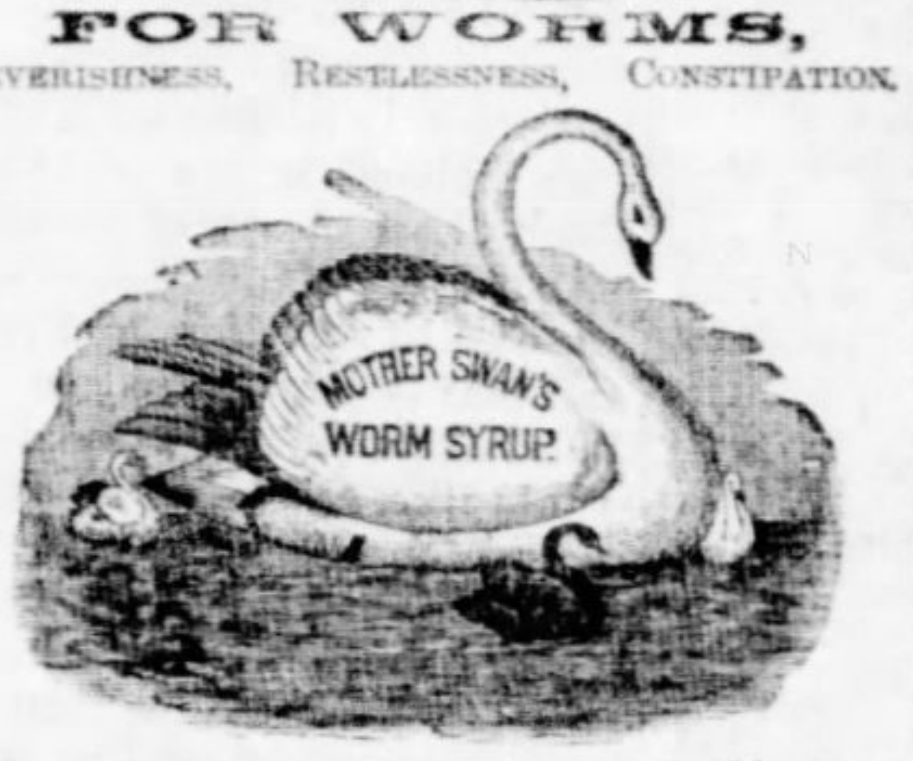
MOTHER SWAN'S

WORM SYRUP.

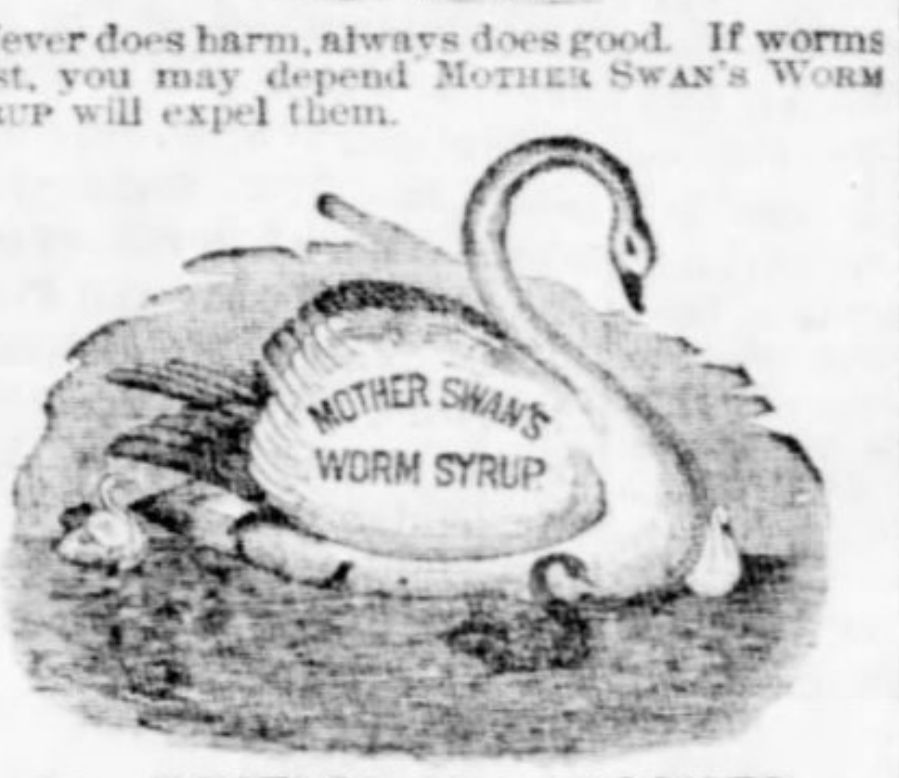
SWEET AND NICE. CHILDREN LIKE IT

FOR WORMS,

FEVERISHNESS, RESTLESSNESS, CONSTIPATION.



Never does harm, always does good. If worms exist, you may depend MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP will expel them.



25c. BOTTLES AT DRUGGISTS.

E. S. WELLS, Proprietor,
22 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J
Wholesale and Retail, 115 FULTON ST., N. Y.

LOOK GRAND WORD CONTEST LOOK

PLEASANT AND INSTRUCTIVE PASTIME.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTY PREMIUMS

WILL BE GIVEN.

		Worth
1st.	Solid Gold Watch	$100.00
2d.	Magnificent Tea Set, embracing Waiter, 24 inch, hammered and engraved, 6 pieces hammered and engraved, with Gold-lined Slop and Cream, quadruple plate	100.00
3d.	Tilting Ice Water Set, hand chased or chased satin, with Gold-lined Slop and Cup	25.00
4th.	Tilting Ice Water Set, engraved, with Gold-lined, Movable Slop and Cup	22.00
5th.	Toilet Stand, fine Decorated Bottle and Powder Box, with Satin-lined Jewel Drawer	21.00
6th.	Fruit Stand, Rich Decorated Glass, either Blue or Amber	17.00
7th.	Tete-a-Tete Set, 3 pieces, Red and Amber Glass, Hand Engraved	12.50
8th.	Bell Castor, Chased Bell Handles. The bell can readily be detached from the Handle	10.50
9th.	Ice Pitcher, 3 qts., Chased, Double Walled	10.00
10th.	Cake Stand, Chased and Gold-lined	7.00
11th.	Fruit Stand, Rock Crystal Glass, beautifully cut	7.00

The manufacturers of the Celebrated Day's Soap will give on the 1st of May, 1884, the above costly and beautiful premiums to the persons making out the largest list of words from the words DAY'S CELEBRATED SOAP. The conditions are:

1st. All lists must be accompanied by a 2 Cent Stamp for return postage, and the written statement that you have and are now using the Day's Soap in your family, and the name and address of the grocer from whom you buy it.

2d. Words must be written plainly and numbered.

3d. No words counted in which letters are used not found in the words Day's Celebrated Soap.

4th. All lists must be in by the first of May, as the premiums will be given on that day.

5th. The premiums will be given in rotation according to largest list of words.

6th. Write your name and address plainly on list, and for further information and instructions enclose 2 Cent Stamp.

This offer is made to induce you to try and use the Purest and Best Soap Made. By its use you have no boiling, no scalding, no heat, no steam, and your washing done in one-half the usual time. DAY'S SOAP must be used as directed. Directions will be found on each wrapper. The Day's Soap can be had of leading wholesale and retail grocers throughout the United States. Elegantly Embossed Cards given with Day's Soap

DAY & FRICK,

MANUFACTURED BY
1754, 1756, 1758, 1760 and 1762 HOWARD STREET, and
1753, 1755, 1757, 1759 and 1761 WATERLOO STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR SALE BY CURRY & METZGAR, PITTSBURGH, PA.
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Send for Catalogue and Prices.
ATLAS ENGINE WORKS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
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MEDICAL.

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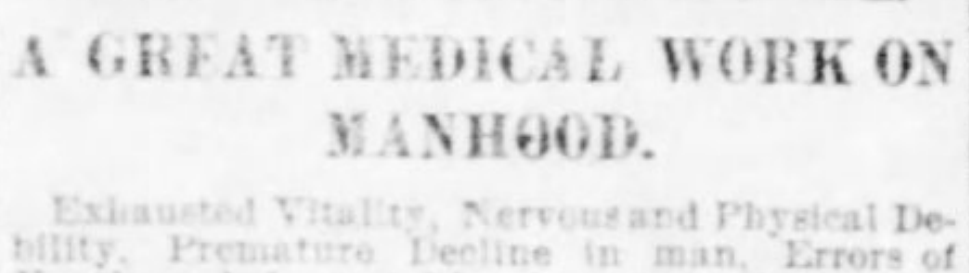

KNOW THYSELF.

A GREAT MEDICAL WORK ON MANHOOD.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary, or professional—than any other work retailed in this country for $2 50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1 00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold Medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. HEAL THYSELF

fe2-1yW.

ST. JOHN'S OIL, the Great French Cure, is warranted to cure all pains and aches, rheumatism, swellings, etc., after all physicians and all other remedies have failed. Recommended by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of London, Paris and Berlin as the greatest and most scientific remedy. Dr. J. G. Steinhauser & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemist, 408 Penn avenue, near Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Imperial Coal Company held at the branch office of the company, Room 6, McCance block, Pittsburgh, Pa., on 15th May, 1884, at 2 P. M., to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock and indebtness of said company. W. M. SHORT, Secretary and Treasurer.
mh22-2m W

☞ EXECUTORS NOTICE—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Joseph Greer, deceased, late of Collier township, Allegheny county, Pa., notice is hereby given to all parties owing said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same, probated, to J. NELSON EWING, Executor, Oakdale Station, Pa.
mr1-6t W

DR. WHITTIER,

302 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa., as for many years past, devotes especial attention to the study and treatment of

DEBILITATING NERVOUS DISEASE, physical decay, nervousness, lack of energy and ambition, impaired memory and sight, pimples, eruptions, devitalized blood, and unfitting for duties of business or society, permanently cured.

CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASE, all forms scrofula, affecting blood, skin, glands, throat and nose, causing wasting, general ill-health, and so diseasing the functions of the body as to render life miserable. Dr. Whittier makes a special study of each case, thus insuring reliable and scientific treatment and REAL CURES. Consultation free and confidential. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. Call or address DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. STRONG'S TAMPICO CORSET AFFORDS PERFECT SUPPORT IS ABSOLUTELY UNBREAKABLE

A REWARD OF $20

is offered for every pair of Dr. STRONG'S TAMPICO in which a Tampico stay breaks. Its Patent Triple Back prevents back-ache, spinal irritation and allied diseases; secures a uniform temperature around the body, protecting lungs and spine, so necessary to health in all climates. Beware of imitations.—Buy only the genuine, which are stamped on inside of corset "Dr. STRONG'S TAMPICO." Ask your merchant for it. Samples mailed for $1.30. J. G. FITZPATRICK & CO., M'f'rs, NEW YORK.

mr22-6t W

SECURE HEALTHY ACTION OF THE LIVER

By taking Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which cleanse the Bowels, purify the Blood, and by carrying off all obstructions secure healthy and vigorous action to the Liver.

E. FERRETT, Agent,
372 Pearl St., New York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF Second-hand boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches in diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also, a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, corner Twenty-third and Smallman Sts.
ap4tf&W R. MUNROE.

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR

Senior in age. Longest in practice. Oldest graduate.

Whittier

302 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa., As old residents know and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city, devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, &c. From responsible parties

NO FEE UNTIL CURED.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, &c., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also bad effects of mercury and improper medicines, are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing; inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms, receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases, preeminently fits him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Medical Dispensary,

298 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Lake is a member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, also a graduate of two of the best Medical Schools of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and has had a long and successful experience of over twenty years in the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases; also Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Affections, without Mercury, nauseous or hurtful drugs. No fee is required until cured, from responsible parties. Old, lingering Constitutional Diseases, where the Blood is poisoned, causing Blotches, Pimples, Sore Mouth and Throat, Pains in the Head, Back, Breast, Sides and Bones, and all diseases of the Skin, Blood, Glands, Liver, Stomach and Kidneys are thoroughly cured.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men,

Suffering from nervous debility, face pimples, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, dizziness, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, etc., rendering life miserable and unhappy, are cured in half the time, and at half the expense (where others have failed). As mere adventurers have undertaken to build up a business in this city upon our reputation, we would respectfully inform the public generally that the Old Dr. Williams' dispensary is still in the same place, 298 Penn avenue. Address DR. S. K. LAKE, 298 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., as he will always be found at the office. Consultation personally or by letter free and confidential. Call for an examination or write. Office hours from 9 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

S. K. LAKE, M. D., M. R. C. P. S.
W. C. WILLIAMS, M. D.

DR. BELL'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU, cures all Secret, Urinary, Bladder and Kidney Diseases, Irritation, Gravel, etc. $1. Use Dr. Bell's French Rose Wash; cures in from 2-4 days. For sale at Dr. Steinhauser's Pharmacy, 408 Penn avenue, near Union Depot, Pittsburgh. Cure warranted.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

jy20-ws-W-ly

DEBILITY of the Generative Organs quickly cured by the CIVIALE METHOD. Adopted in all the HOSPITALS OF FRANCE. Prompt return of VIGOR. Simple cases, $3 to $6. Severe ones, $8 to $12. Pamphlet Free. Civiale Remedial Agency, 160 Fulton St., New York.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

no20-ds-W-m

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

no20-ds-W-6m

MANHOOD To those suffering from the effects of youthful errors, seminal weakness, early decay, lost manhood, etc., I will send you particulars of a simple and certain means of self cure, free of charge. Send your address to F. C. FOWLER, MOODUS, CONN.

de15-ly-W

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."

ENGINES, Horse Powers THRESHERS SAW-MILLS, Clover Hullers

(Suited to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

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SEEDS. TREES. ROSES. PLOWS.

SEND TO
JNO. R. & A.
MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield St.,
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A TALK WITH GRANT.

Review of the Political Field and Chances of Presidential Aspirants.

He Prefers Logan for President and Discourses on Democratic Blunders.

(Washington Special N. Y. World.)

General Grant was found this morning in a private parlor upon the sunny front of the Arlington Hotel. He was seated in an easy chair near a small table covered with visiting cards. When approached by your correspondent he was waiting to have a late breakfast served. He talked freely about the political situation.

In an answer to an inquiry he said: "I have not taken any active part in politics this winter. I have been shut up in a sick room. I have had to depend largely upon the three newspapers I read at home for my facts."

"What papers are those?"

The *Times*, *Tribune* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Each one has a different candidate, and, by studying them all, I have arrived at certain conclusions."

"You were interviewed at Fortress Monroe?"

"Not with my knowledge. The editor of a Norfolk paper sent up to me a written request to pay his respects as a Virginian. He said he was the editor of a Norfolk newspaper, but he said he did not call to interview me. I talked with him generally. He printed what he could remember of this conversation. There was some truth in his report and some mistakes. For instance, I did not say that I thought the contest for the Republican nomination at Chicago had narrowed down to Blaine and Arthur. What I did say was something equivalent to this: I believed from present indications that when the first ballot at the Chicago Republican Convention should be taken, Blaine, Arthur and Logan would lead in about the order named. I said also that Edmunds had considerable strength in the East, and that other candidates would have enough votes to make the result uncertain and a sound prediction impossible. In saying this I did not indicate the slightest preference."

"You have a preference?"

"Certainly. I have never made any concealment of the fact that I should prefer John Logan to all other candidates. I have said so frequently, and have never had any reason to change my views. I think Logan's chances as good as those of any of the candidates."

"Did you see the elaborate story printed the other day giving the details of a recent conversation between yourself and Mr Blaine in the interests of the latter, and that Mr. Conkling was included, he preferring Blaine's success to Arthur?"

"No, I did not see it. It is untrue so far as I am concerned, and I know it is equally untrue so far as it relates to Conkling. There is no reason for such a combination and no basis at all for the story."

"Have you seen Mr. Blaine since your arrival here?"

"No, I have not seen Mr. Blaine to talk with him since the spring of 1880."

"Do you expect to see him during your visit here?"

"No. I have no reason to expect to see him."

"General, what do you think of the prospects of the Republican party for the coming campaign?"

"They were never better than now. Five months ago I believed the Republicans were facing certain defeat; I did not think they had any chance. But the Democrats have remedied that. The Democratic party can always be relied on in the case of emergency to give the Republicans a victory. Their fight in the House over the tariff has made a doubtful election certain to the Republicans. They have been warring upon the business interests in their work in the House. The result will be that a number of Democratic business men will contribute to the defeat of their own party rather than encourage its free trade tendencies. The Republicans will have no difficulty in electing any one they shall nominate. There are two States, however, where there will be some feeling against Arthur. In his own State there is a great coolness towards him among his old friends, which would create apathy in the case of his nomination, while in Ohio the Garfield element would not heartily support him."

General Grant was asked what he thought of Edmunds.

"I see he is gaining strength in the East," said he. "Edmunds would make a strong candidate. He has a faultless record and is a very able man."

When John Sherman's name was mentioned as a probability, General Grant said:

"Oh, I hope not. I should not like to see him nominated."

He was asked to tell who would be probably nominated by the Democrats. This he preferred at first not to discuss, but at length he said: "If they have any chance at all it will be in the nomination of some man whose name will be a guarantee to the business interests of the country that war will not be made upon them."

"What do you think of Tilden?"

"He is so feeble that if he should be nominated public attention would be concentrated upon the second man on the ticket."

"How about McDonald?"

"He is a very clever gentleman, but a free trader. No free trader can win."

"What do you think of Payne?"

"He appears to be all right on the tariff question, and, although three years older than Tilden, is well preserved, with a vigorous constitution. I should think he would be a good candidate for the Democrats."

Straying away from the field of politics, General Grant said he was never in better health, with the exception of the injury to his thigh. That is rapidly recovering now under the manipulation of the Swedish massage Professor, Missen. He will probably remain in Washington so long as the attendance of the Professor is necessary. The General expects to be able to do away with his crutches entirely within the next two weeks. He is fond of Washington, but never expects to abandon New York as a permanent place of residence.

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Morrison Despises His Own Tariff Bill.

(Philadelphia Times.)

It is an affront to the intelligence of Congress and of the country to force such a tariff abortion as the Morrison bill upon the Democratic party. Morrison despises it because it is not wholly free trade, but he has taken it as a wedge to make an opening for free trade, and he whittles his edge from day to day to adapt it to the Democratic logs to be split. He has no more hope of passing his bill and making it a law than he has of making Watterson the next Pope of Rome, and he no more wants to make it a law than he wants to go home from Washington feet foremost, toes upward, and cooled in ice, with a Congressional Committee reveling at his funeral; but he wants free trade, and he proposes to tempt or force the Democrats over the fence, to get them so far committed to free trade.

No amendment of mere details can make the Morrison tariff acceptable either to himself or those who differ with him in theory, and to temporize by amendment and pass the bill in the House, would be a cowardly surrender of both and a mockery of statesmanship. The Morrison bill should be defeated because both Morrison and Randall, Carlisle and Eaton, Cox and Converse and all men of all sides confess it to be a deception, and all who dispute the free trade delusion must know it to be a snare. Defeat the Morrison tariff abortion.

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How my throat hurts! Then why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar?

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

FALLING DROPS.

Two Brothers in Kentucky Sent Hence at the Same Instant.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 21.—Rudolph and Champ Fitzpatrick were hanged this afternoon at Columbia, Ky., a place 25 miles from a telegraph station, for the brutal murder of Miller Brewster. The execution was public and 5,000 people witnessed it. The condemned men were resigned to their fate and died game, Champ claiming that he was going straight to heaven. The scaffold was a double one, and was arranged so that both drops fell at once. The execution passed off quietly. When the men were pronounced dead the bodies were turned over to their friends. The crime for which the Fitzpatrick brothers were hanged was committed at Nealsville, Adair county, on August 6, 1883. Miller Brewster, the victim, "Rude" and Champ Fitzpatrick had all been employed on the fam of Jas. Perry, who had made a favorite of Brewster. This gave rise to jealousy and hatred on the part of the Fitzpatrick brothers, which led to the murder of Brewster. On August 6th Champ Fitzpatrick met Brewster in Nealsville and charged him with telling lies and talking about him to the neighbors. Brewster denied the charge, and then Fitzpatrick knocked off his hat and struck him. Brewster did not resent the blow, and started away, saying that he did not want to have any trouble. Fitzpatrick caught him by the hair and began to strike him with a knife, inflicting several painful wounds. "Rude," who had been standing near by, came up about this time, drew a pistol and shot Brewster through the body. The wounded man fell forward on his hands. Champ Fitzpatrick walked up to him, and placing a pistol at his head, fired, killing him.

PETEMKY'S LUCK.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 21.—Franz Joseph Petemky was sentenced to be hanged to-day, but under the operation of the new criminal code, a notice of appeal was filed by his counsel, and it will stay the proceedings several months.

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YOUNG WILLIAMS' $200,000.

The Suit to Recover That Sum From His Father Decided in His Favor.

(Baltimore Special.)

When John S. Gittings, a millionaire banker, died in this city some years ago, he left $200,000 to his grandson, Ernault H. Williams, a son of the Hon. George Hawkins Williams, ex-President of the State Senate, and also very rich. This bequest has been the cause of a great social sensation here, and has made the Williams family affairs public property ever since 1882. Early in June of that year young Williams, who was then twenty-four years old and a well known society man, made known his intention of marrying Miss Mamie Hazlett, the pretty daughter of a widow of good character, but in humble circumstances. The pride of the Williams family being well known, it was expected that the course of true love would not run smooth. Accordingly, about two weeks later, no one was surprised when it was announced that young Williams had broken off the engagement and gone to Europe. He was absent about four months, when he suddenly appeared in this city, married Miss Hazlett, and entered suit against his father for $200,000. Then it came out that Senator Williams had, by threats, induced Ernault to make a deed of trust of all his property to him, the father, on condition of receiving $2,000 annually. The father then induced the son, who claims that he was drunk at the time, to take the European trip.

While abroad Ernault received letters from his family representing that it would be unsafe for him to come back to Baltimore, as Miss Hazlett's brothers had announced their intention of killing him on sight Meanwhile Miss Hazlett, despite the efforts of Ernault's European guide, who had been paid by the father to intercept objectionable letters, succeeded in getting word to her lover that her family did not bear any ill-will. Ernault took the first steamer back to America and had made the young girl his wife before the father knew he was this side of the Atlantic.

Young Williams' suit against his father has been on trial in the Circuit Court here for several weeks. The father made a strong fight against his son's efforts to get possession of the $200,000, and in testimony which gave some astonishing facts about the family history. The defense strove to prove that Ernault was weak-minded and incompetent to care for his cash, and that, knowing this fact, he had made the deed of trust to his father in order to prevent the Hazletts from getting his money. This attack on the Hazletts created much feeling, and was the cause of several exciting scenes in court. To-day Judge Fisher decided the suit in favor of young Williams. But the victory will only be temporary, as the father has already announced his intention of taking the case to the Court of Appeals.

The Williams family have furnished much social gossip of late years in this city. Miss Williams, the eldest daughter of the Senator, was engaged to be married last fall to Mr. Arthur Herbert, of Muckross Abbey, the owner of the Lakes of Killarney. Just before the appointed day Herbert and the Senator had words about the marriage settlement and the Englishman, considering himself insulted, broke off the match and returned home. He has since come back to America.

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THE GENERAL AND HIS PRISONER.

An Interesting War Incident Which Wade Hampton Tells.

Mr. James R. Randall sends the following story from Washington to the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*: "A middle-aged man approached General Hampton the other day and asked his influence in pressing a claim before the Military Committee of the Senate. The stranger then said: 'General, I am glad to see you again. You do not recognize me, but you personally made a prisoner of me during the war.' Comparing notes, Hampton found out that it was a fact, and recalled the circumstance. He was reconnoitering one night and missed his way. Around him burned many more camp fires than he had left behind him. Entering a house he discovered that he had strayed into the enemy's lines. A few soldiers were seated at a table, and abruptly addressing them as if a superior officer of their own army, he asked who they were and what they were doing there. One man spoke up and replied: 'We belong to the 8th New York Regiment, and General Warren sent us to get milk.' Hampton felt that all of his nerve and address would be required to extricate himself from his dangerous position. He reached for his pistol, held it along his thigh, and, on leaving the house, commanded the man who had spoken to him to follow. He did so. Hampton mounted his horse and called the man to him. Bending down to the Federal soldier's ear, he whispered: 'I have a pistol aimed at your head, and will shoot you if any alarm is made.' The surprised soldier whispered: 'Don't shoot. I surrender.' Hampton then bade him move on just ahead of his horse, and so brought him into the Confederate camp. It was this man who, after more than twenty years, met his captor and asked a favor of him, as a Senator, that he was more than willing to grant. It was a strange and romantic coincidence in the returning cycles of time."

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SORE throat, diphtheria, and croup can always be cured with PERUNA, if timely taken.

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THE beet root manufacture is being overdone in Germany.

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Rev. T. J. Reilly, FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for indigestion and chills with entire satisfaction."

WASHINGTON.

DIBBLE ON THE TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In an interview with a correspondent, Congressman Dibble, of South Carolina, was asked his views on the Morrison tariff bill, and stated them as follows: "The present agitation of the tariff is the result of the outrageous protectionist features of the present law, enacted by the Republicans. It is the reaction against iniquitous legislation and the protest against monopolies. In such reactions there is usually danger of going to an opposite extreme. I am in favor of tariff reduction—very great reduction—to be made gradually until a revenue basis is reached. But I am not in favor of fruitless agitation, and no one dreams that the Morrison bill, or any other bill for the reduction of duties, can pass the Senate or the President, so that tariff agitation in Congress now means nothing practical, but simply an attempt at the impossible. This, in my judgment, prejudices the cause of tariff reform. The postponement of this question to an off year, when it can be calmly considered as an economic question, is much better than to make it a bone of contention between parties and individuals for partisan and personal ends. For these reasons I think the consideration of the Morrison bill would be a waste of time or worse. But if it is taken up I will vote in the direction of lower duties, for I believe such reduction is demanded by the true interests of the country. As to the division of the Democratic party on account of the tariff question, the party, as represented in Congress, is not a block of wood, to be split in two by a single axe; and as for those who speak about whipping in members by caucus action, an effort of this kind, so far as my observation goes, would be generally repudiated by the Democratic members. Such a course would be attributed rather to a desire to whip out rather than to whip in, and its purpose would be too apparent to meet with success. We are not going to turn our lances against one another on the eve of battle. We leave this for noisy parties outside, who are not burdened with the responsibility of representatives."

THE STATE OF TACOMA.

The bill introduced in the Senate for the admission of the State of Tacoma provides for the erection of the present Territory of Washington and part of Idaho into a State, and its admission to the Union, subsequent to the formation of a State Government and adoption of the Constitution by a Convention of delegates representing the electors of the proposed State, to be held at Walla Walla, and the ratification of the action of that Convention at a special election by the electors residing within the limits of the proposed State. It provides, however, that the admission shall not take place until after March 4th, 1885.

THE CLAN CAMERON.

General Simon Cameron and Col. Jas. Duffey, who have been traveling through the South for some time, passed through this city this morning on their way home. General Cameron looks well and says that he has been greatly benefitted by his trip. He had intended to spend several days with Attorney General Brewster, and it is surmised that the political complications arising out of the Blaine boom in Pennsylvania hurried him home. It is now definitely settled that Donald will return from Europe in May, and will be here in time for the Convention.

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GOULD'S TRIP.

He Speaks Enthusiastically of the South and Its Future.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution* from Key West, Fla., gives the points of an interesting interview with Jay Gould on a number of Southern topics. Says the correspondent:

"Mr. Gould is certainly one of the most remarkable men whom I have ever met. He says that the Southern States have been made by New England. While the politicians have been bersting that section her people have continued at work, until now the business world is awakening to the fact that the progress of the South is enchaining the attention of capitalists everywhere. The mountain section south of Blue Ridge, from North Carolina across to the Mississippi, is bound to become the greatest manufacturing country in the world, and Atlanta and Birmingham will be cities with populations of half a million each. The outlook for cotton manufactures, freighted as it is with wealth, will be eclipsed by iron interests which are truly marvelous. The two brightest public men in the South, who appreciate the full possibilities of the future, are Senator Brown, of Georgia, and Senator Jones, of Florida. Southern lands, both for agricultural and timber purposes he considers one of the safest investments possible. Within five years Florida will supply the fruit market with tropical products. Pensacola, he says, will obtain rank as a seaport next after New Orleans. Mr. Gould expresses his determination of of spending his future winters in Florida."

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Gen. Sheridan on Horace Greeley.

(Interview with Gen. Sheridan.)

General—I was stationed at New Orleans when Mr. Greeley came there on his tour when a candidate for the Presidency. The old creole residents gave him a dinner, and to make it as fine an affair as possible each of the many hosts was laid under contribution for some of the rarest wines in his cellar. When dinner was announced and the half-shell oysters had disappeared the waiter appeared at Mr. Greeley's seat with a plate of beautiful shrimp. "You can take them away," he said to the waiter, and then he added apologetically to the horrified old French creole gentleman who presided, "I never eat insects of any kind." Later on soup was served, and at the same time a glass of delicious white wine was placed at Mr. Greeley's right hand. He pushed it aside quietly, but not unobserved by the chief host. "Do you no drink wine?" he asked. "No," answered Mr. Greeley, "I never drink any liquors." "Is there anything you would like to drink with your soup?" the host then asked, a little disappointed. "If you've got it," answered Mr. Greeley, "and it isn't any trouble, I'd like to have a glass of fresh buttermilk." "Mon Dieu!" said the host afterwards in his broken English, "ze idea of electing to ze Presidency a man vot drink buttermilk vis his soup!"

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Botton Prices.

Gent's cloth top button, lace and congress wide and narrow toes, first class in style and fit, at only $2 00 and $2 50 per pair, at G. D. SIMEN'S, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. 22-25-27&1tW.

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A WELL-DRESSED colored man with plenty of money was refused a night's lodging at four different hotels in Johnstown on Wednesday night. He was forced to sleep in the lock-up. The hotel keepers will be prosecuted.

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The Testimony of a Physician.

James Beecher, M. D., of Sigourney, Iowa, says: For several years I have been using a Cough Balsam called DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed hundreds of bottles ever since the days of my army practice (1863), when I was surgeon of Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

It is the best slave for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

Red Horse Powders cure diseases in animals.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

QUININE, morphine and bromide are said to be the three most popular drugs of civilization.

FROM 1334 to 1834 sumptuary edicts as to dress were issued at Berlin. The last forbade women with silk dresses.

AN Iowa dog has killed 287 skunks this season. His owner is proud of the animal's record, but admits that it has been a terror round the house.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S well known objection to making poor men peers gave way in the case of Lord Tennyson. His eldest son is a clerk in a public office.

F. W. WEBER, a New Yorker aged 19, is under arrest for bigamy. He was married at 17, in 1881, and a few weeks ago, separated and married his wife's intimate friend.

THE German military authorities will shortly make experiments for war-balloon torpedoes. This is the plan which was recently in contemplation by certain Irish agitators.

THE assessed value of Texas has increased more than $100,000,000 within the past two years. The products of the State this year are valued at $119,906,206, against $85,000,000 in 1882.

IN the Saxon Legislature a motion was lately made to urge upon the Government the submission of a law, subjecting recalcitrant taxpayers to exclusion from public restaurants and dancing rooms.

THE Prince of Wales has an income of $500,000 a year, and his wife $50,000, yet it is said to require management and occasional spasms of retrenchment to enable them to live within their means.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT PARNELL has become a real estate owner in New Jersey. He has just bought from his mother the 225 acre farm betwean Bordentown and White Hill for $20,000.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT says that she finds play-writing pleasanter and more profitable than story-writing, and announces with great satisfaction that she has just finished another play.

THEODORE WALTON has just sent to England $40,000 in payment for five horses. Mr. Walton sails himself about the 9th of April, and is reported as saying that he will not return until he has fully recovered all that he lost during his last visit.

IT having been asserted that the French General Schramm, 95, who lately died, was the oldest General, a Belgian paper says that Antwerp can produce one yet older, 96, who took part in the retreat from Moscow, and is still able to enjoy life.

THE real name of Adelaide Neilson was Lizzie Ann Bland. She was one of twelve children, one only of whom—a bankcashier in Leeds—is now living. Her mother was in early life an actress, and her father was an engraver. The family was highly respectable.

AN English firm went to vast expense some twenty years ago to try and place Greek wines on the English market, but met with very little success; but now Greek wine is going into France for mixture with other wines. In Cephalonia 1,800,000 gallons were produced in 1882.

MR. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio, is said to be meeting with the most gratifying success in the poultry and egg business. His chickens are brought up on strict temperance principles, and the eggs are never sold unless the purchaser is willing to swear they shall not be used for eggnog.

MGR. CAPEL has come to the conclusion that he has seen as much of this country as he cares to. He is tired of travel, and proposes to rest quietly until he goes home next July. But early in the season he will visit his fashionable friends at Newport, R. I., where his popularity is unbounded.

ON the occasion of Baker Pasha's battle at El Teb an English officer placed a revolver to the head of an Egyptian and ordered him to advance. The Egyptian, quietly putting aside the weapon, said, in an astonished tone, "I advance!" adding proudly, "No; I am an Egyptian," and he took to his heels.

JACOB EYLER, of Trotwood, O., aged 72 years, who is credited with owning the greatest part of the lively village in which he lived, committed suicide recently because he feared that he would have to pay a neighbor $100 damages, resulting from an overflow of water from one of the ditches on his farm.

PRACTICAL jokers will do well to take a lesson from the case of little Rollo Coleman, of Newark, whose death on Sunday was caused by sitting down on an upright lead pencil placed between the slats of the seat by a playful school-fellow. The pencil broke in the wound, making a difficult operation necessary.

BISMARCK'S steady and very frequent drink for years past has been a horrible mixture of London porter and champagne, but in his late speeches in the Reichstag it was remarked that he took frequent draughts of cold tea. But that's nothing; American Senators and Representatives, take nothing else.

DAVID F. WHITMER, still living in Missouri, at the age of 80, was one of the three witnesses who in 1820 published a certificate declaring that they saw an angel come down with the golden book which Joseph Smith pretended to interpret. David afterwards admitted that he and his companions were lying.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* paints an anything but flattering portrait of John A. Logan, who is pictured as a suspicious, crusty, grumpy grumbler. Mrs. Logan is described as a diplomat of tact and delicacy, whose chief task is to smoothe the fur her husband's rough manners ruffle.

MEISSONIER admits that the hands on that portrait, which Mrs. Mackay complained were "huge," were painted from a male model who kindly consented to sit for that purpose. He further allows that he was in error in giving the lady the complexion of a woman who uses paint and powder, which Mrs. Mackay avers she never does.

THE duties of the Speaker's wife are hardly less exacting than those of the Speaker himself. Mrs. Carlisle is obliged to make social calls at a rate that might appall a woman under other circumstances. She has succeeded thus far in returning about 750 of the calls of this season, and has yet several hundred more to make.

AN interesting experiment is to be made by Dr. Zintgraff, who, in company with Dr. Chavanne, is about to visit the Congo and the interior of Africa. He takes with him a phonograph wherewith to fix the speech and melodies of hitherto unknown tribes, which, thus received by the instrument, will be forwarded to scientific men in Germany.

A MAN was received into the Laborisiere Hospital, Paris, the other day, with a yard of rope hanging from his mouth. Traction upon the cord revealed a section of clothes line measuring eight feet. He had been surprised in an attempt at suicide, and had tried to conceal his design by swallowing the cord. He lived, of course—they generally do.

E. D. WINSLOW, who achieved fame as a forger in Boston, is now a very big man in Buenos Ayres, owning and editing the *Herald* of that city. He also own blocks of buildings, drives the finest and fastest pair of horses in the city, has unlimited credit, and is considered an estimable citizen. The moral of this is Don't get caught.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL writes to a friend in Boston that he likes living in London "all but the living." He is becoming dyspeptic and attributes it to his entire and enforced abstinence from fresh and salt cod, clams, buckwheat cakes and baked beans, which are luxuries and actual necessities almost wholly unknown in Great Britain.

BISHOP H. H. KAVANAUGH, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, died Wednesday in Columbus, Miss., where he had been on a visit from New Orleans after the adjournment of the Louisiana Conference held there in January. He was 83 years old, and had been sixty years in the ministry and thirty years a Bishop. He was one of the ablest divines of his Church and time.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE, a son of the famous General John C. Breckinridge, has become a member of the San Francisco Legislature. A few years ago the prospects of young Breckinridge, who is a lawyer, were deemed brilliant. But the besetting sin of bright young men caused him to lose by divorce his wife, the daughter of Lloyd Tevis, the millionaire. Now he is pulling up under the banner of personal reform.

THE opening of extensive elevator facilities at Newport News, Va., has fully awakened Baltimore to the fact that she has got to meet a strong rivalry from the younger port. The movements of the Chesapeake and Ohio interest have been watched for some time with more or less indifference, but now the new channel to foreign consumers is coming so rapidly to the front that all Baltimore is alive to the menace sustained by her interests.

DR. J. E. RENNER left Indianapolis in the summer of 1878 and rolled up his sleeves in the cause of humanity at Memphis. His work during the epidemic was heroic and he fell in the cause, dying of yellow fever in the latter part of September that year. Now his grave is an unmarked spot of desolation, and near him lie thirty-two other volunteer physicians and forty-two nurses, none honored in marble, though all gave their lives for the public good.

OVER three and a half million tons of ice were gathered on the Hudson during the winter just closed. The river is expected to be opened to navigation as far as Albany and Troy this week. In the last fifty year the Hudson has been opened all the year but once, has been opened as early as February 4th, and as late as April 13th; but take any range of five or ten years the number of days the river remains closed to navigation averages about the same.

THE *Lancet* reports a lecture on tea and coffee, in which people are advised to put the coffee for breakfast in an earthenware vessel, pour cold water over it, let it stand over night, and bring it to the boiling point by placing it in a water bath or double boiler in the morning, thus preserving all the aroma. As the editor pronounces the lecture as being "perhaps the most brilliant since its series was begun," the writer has no doubt tried the plan.

GEN. SIR R. BULLER, second in command to Gen. Graham in Egypt, won the Victoria Cross by rescuing a soldier, whom he laid on his own horse under heavy fire. He has been exposed to innumerable risks, in Ashantee, Zululand, and elsewhere, but never hurt. He succeeded some years ago, by the death of his brother, to estates worth $75,000 a year, but would not leave the army. His mother was niece of a former Duke of Norfolk, and he is married to a daughter of the Marquis Townshend.

YEARS ago John Q. Adams loved the prettiest girl in Alabama. Her parents forced her to marry a man named Jackson, who took her to Texas, where she became the mother of nineteen children. A year ago her husband died. Meanwhile John Q. Adams, who had married early, had not been idle. He acquired considerable local renown by becoming the father of twenty-one children. Recently his wife died. He has gone to Texas to marry Mrs. Jackson. The families will live on the co-operative plan.

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Tilden's Careful Life.

(N. Y. Letter St. Louis Republican.)

I am positively informed that Tilden is enjoying better health now than he did eight years ago. In his retirement at Greystone during the past few years he has devoted his whole time and attention to recruiting his health and strength. Even thought of Presidential possibilities was put aside in his care for physical health, and his efforts have been crowned with success. He is so much stronger than when he was elected President that he goes up and down stairs without assistance, and he has brought his saddle-horses to town, so that as soon as we have any decent whether he will probably be seen riding on Fifth avenue and Central Park. Taking *festina lente* for his motto, he is preparing for the campaign quietly, but none the less effectually. His care of his health is not relaxed, and though his palatial Gramercy Park mansion is beseiged by callers, he receives no visitors before 1 P. M., when he returns from a noonday drive nor after 3 P. M., when he takes an anti-prandial nap. After a frugal dinner, washed down only by a pint of Chateau Dillon, his secretary, Mr. Smith, reads the evening papers to him, or he plays a game of pique with his niece and housekeeper, and retires early. So far he has not given any dinners or accepted any invitations to dine out, although Mr. Dana, or Sam Barlow, or Conrad N. Jordan, his old cashier of the Third National Bank, with one or two other personal friends, drop in and dine quietly with the Sage occasionally.

◆

"HE looks uneasily at his flanks; won't lie down; stands with his legs wide apart, and straddles as he walks." "Inflammation of the kidneys. Give him the usual dose of Day's Horse and Cattle Powder, and your horse will be well in a few days."

◆

THE Supreme Court recently reversed the Gilmore vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad case. The jury at Washington, Pa., yesterday returned a verdict of $1,000 damages for the plaintiff.

◆

THERE is no pain or illness that PERUNA will not cure, if taken timely.

A Very Fine Line Of

children's fine kid and pebble button spring heel shoes at $1 00 and $1 25, at G. D. SIMEN'S, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. 22-25-27&1tW.

WAILING FOR THE DEAD.

A Mass Meeting at Pocahontas Which Assumed Dangerous Proportions.

POCAHONTAS, VA., March 23.—The 1,500 residents of this village, each one of whom has a relative or near friend buried a half mile under ground in the blazing mine, have become intensely excited over the action of the company in sealing up the drifts in order to smother the flames. They regard this as virtually leaving the 112 bodies to be consumed by the flames, and are beginning to make threats against the company's officials. The culmination of this sentiment was had last night, when a meeting was held in the Union church for the purpose, as the call announced, of making it compulsory on the part of Superintendent Lathrop to open the mine and secure the bodies.

The little church was crowded, and the doors and windows were left open in order that the throng congregated around the building might participate in the proceedings. The church was illuminated by sickly coal-oil lamps, and the six or seven hundred people outside each wore a miner's "davy" lamp, the faint glow of which was again and again eclipsed by vivid flashes of lightning as the meeting progressed. Before the proceedings had been conducted five minutes the threatening thunder storm swooped over the mountains and the rain fell in torrents. Then the men inside the church walked outside and let the women and children have the shelter, while they donned oil coats and maintained their interest and place in the meeting despite the falling water. The presiding officer was a venerable and superannuated miner named Wm. Forster, who with trembling voice said: "Men, I for one am here to see if I can't get the bodies of my two boys, who, as far as I can calculate, are buried almost underneath our feet, surrounded by a hell of fire." A sob seemed to pass through the assembly, every member of which wore some badge of mourning. Women commenced to wail loudly for lost husbands, sons and brothers, but were ordered with rough kindness to stop their crying.

Peter Smith delivered an exceedingly eloquent and touching prayer. After several women had been removed and their cries had died away in the wind, which was roaring through and around the church, T. C. Blair, a Scothman, moved that a committee of five be appointed to wait on Superintendent Lathrop and demand that the mine be opened and a search for the bodies commenced. The committee was appointed and immediately proceeded to the Superintendent's house, where their request was flatly refused. Mr. Lathrop stated that it would be idle to talk of entering the mine while the coal was on fire, and that the only way to extinguish the flames was to cut off all ventilation. The mines had been sealed up for this purpose, and would stay sealed until the fire went out. The committee listened to the Superintendent with a sullen brow, and without remark returned to the meeting, which had meanwhile awaited the result in dead silence.

When the committee reported there was a murmur which soon broke into an uproar. Threats against the company, Lathrop and other officials were freely uttered, and one man suggested that they immediately proceed to open the mines themselves.

A well-timed speech, however, from W. A. Hilton, a colored man, quieted the assemblage, and an adjournment was then taken.

◆

A Heroine of the War.

(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

I saw by the Philadelphia papers the other day that the Grand Army Posts had given a reception to Mrs. R. M. Bonsal, and happening to walk down street with Gen. Sheridan, I asked him if he knew her. "Do I know her?" he replied, with a surprised look on his face; "I should say I did. That woman was worth a whole brigade of soldiers and several batteries of artillery down in the Winchester campaign, and she was one of the genuine heroines of the war."

"Tell me about her."

"Well, you see, I always believed in fighting on information. People said I was reckless and daring, and all that, and when I happened to win a fight they said it was Sheridan's luck. But I tell you there wasn't any luck about it. I never went it blind. I always knew what I was going to hit before I made a strike, and generally tried to strike at the right time.

"And down there in '64," continued the General, "when I lay before Winchester, I wanted information of what was going on in the enemy's lines, and I wanted it awful bad. I must have it, don't you see; but how I was going to get it I didn't know. Crook was pretty well acquainted in all that country, and one day I asked him if he didn't know some one in Winchester we could depend on. He said there was a little Quaker girl in the town that he thought was all right, and I concluded to try her.

"There was an old darky who had a garden patch about fifteen miles from my headquarters, and he had a pass to go into Winchester three or four times a week with vegetables for the Confederate officers and town people. I had him brought into my headquarters one night and asked him if he knew the school ma'am. He said he did, and then I asked him if he could get a note to her without giving her away. He said he could; and then I wrote her a letter on tissue paper, appealing to her loyalty, and requesting her to give some information of what was going on in the rebel camp.

"I wrapped the note up in tin foil in a little wad, don't you know, and made the old darky carry it in his mouth. The next day he went into town with a load of vegetables and gave it to her."

"What was her name?"

"Rebecca Wright was her name then, but she is married now, and her husband's name is Bonsal."

"Did you get an answer?"

"Yes, the darky brought me back a reply, in which she gave some very important information, and promised to send me more from time to time. We kept up a correspondence after that, and I knew everything old Early was doing. After a few weeks she sent me word that Kershaw's divisions of 8,000 to 10,000 men had been detached and was going to join Lee's army. As soon as I learned that he was gone and was far enough off to prevent his getting back, I made an attack and captured Winchester."

"Did you find the girl when you got into town?"

"Indeed I did, and my report of that battle was written in her school room."

"Was she ever rewarded?"

"Well, I got her a place in the Treasury Department, and it was there she got acquainted with her husband, but, damn it, I think she is entitled to a pension!"

◆

Feeding Poison to Her Husband.

WILKESBARRE, PA., March 23.—Mrs. Chamberlain was arrested yesterday, charged with poisoning her husband. At the hearing it was shown that Mrs. Chamberlain had procured a quanity of Paris green from a neighbor a few days before the alleged attempt at murder. It was also shown that Mrs. Chamberlain had told other persons that she intended to poison her husband. No evidence was offered in defense, and Mrs. Chamberlain was held in $500 bail.

◆

Lost With All on Board.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The ship Bombay, of Bath, Me., from Philadelphia for New Orleans, is given up for lost, with a crew of eighteen men. The Captain, P. Peterson, had his wife on board.

◆

AVOID A COSTIVE HABIT OF BODY, not only because of the attending discomfort, but lest it engender disease involving more serious consequences. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are either Laxative or Carthartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretions of the Liver and Stomach.

◆

A Negro Father's Horrible Crime.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 23.—A preliminary investigation near McBean of the killing of the five negro children caused the arrest of the father, Ed. Dowse. He was trying to raise a crop, and found it difficult to procure provisions for his family. He had doubts whether the children were his, and it is suspected that he killed them to get rid of supporting them.

PE-RU-NA

Sold by All DRUGGISTS

"For Neuralgia in the limbs, stomach, back, breast, side, shoulder-blades, or anywhere else take PERUNA."

"For Cramp of the Stomach, Colic, Biliousness, Diarrhœa, or Vomiting, take PERUNA."

"For Cough, Asthma, Night Sweats, Shortness of Breath, take PERUNA."

"For Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Sore Throat, take PERUNA."

"PERUNA is the purest, most prompt and most efficient medicine known to man."

"PERUNA is the best appetizer, purest tonic, finest invigorator of the body and mind."

For Piles, Diarrhœa, or Kidneys, take

Single Bottle $1, 6 for $5

MAN-A-LIN.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than ny medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. VA.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only Genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C McLane and Fleming Bros.

WOMAN'S SECRET.

She is over-worked, poor thing! Proud, honorable, faithful, womanly, she determined to keep expenses down, and do the work herself. Right nobly has she done it, but at terrible cost. The sparkle that was in her eye when she was a bride is gone. Her once plump and rosy cheeks are now hollow and colorless. She used to step lightly and gracefully, but now she drags one foot after the other with painful weariness.

For the sake of the family she does not mention her aching back, her acutely-painful nerves, her rheumatic twinges, her dyspeptic troubles, or the heavy weight she feels in her right side, that tells her her liver is going wrong. She thinks nobody knows about all that, and she will suffer on in quiet and unrepining patience. Alas! her secret is an open one, for it tells its own tale.

Whisper this in her ear, she ought to know it. *Madam, Brown's Iron Bitters will heal your back, calm your nerves, kill your rheumatism, drive out your dyspepsia, and correct your liver.* Dollar a bottle. Nearest druggist. 12

DR. SADLER

EYE AND EAR

OCULIST & AURIST,
256 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Specialties, Cataract, Crooked Eyes, "Wild Hairs," Drooping Lids, Deafness, Discharge from Ears, Polypus, and Catarrh successfully treated. Spectacles adjusted. Artificial Eyes inserted.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

Rifles, Shotguns, Revolvers and Ammunition of every description, Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets, Rods, &c. Guns and Revolvers repaired. Catalogues free.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
169 Smithfield

[illegible]

HEIRS, FRIENDS OR ACQUAINTANCES of John Falscheer, from Wuerttemberg, who died at City Farm November 25, 1880, will please apply to MAX SCHAMBERG, Consul, &c., 131 Smithfield Street.

18 K.

The elegant solid plain ring, made of Heavy 18 K. Rolled Gold, packed in Velvet Casket, warranted 5 years, post-paid, 45c., 3 for $1.25. 50 Cards, "Beauties," all Gold, Silver, Roses, Lilies, Mottoes, &c., with name on, 10c., 11 packs $1.00 bill, and the Gold Ring Free. U. S. CARD CO., CENTERBROOK, CONN.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A Dull and Featureless Money and Stock Market.

Business among the banks yesterday was dull, possibly on account of the disagreeable weather which prevailed throughout the entire day, preventing people from moving about much. Money matters heretofore have been unusually brisk about the latter part of March and the first of April, but this year is an exception to the rule and the demand for loans is very limited. Scarcely any money is being withdrawn except for strictly legitimate purposes.

The clearing-houses statement shows gross exchanges of $1,714,819 17, and balances of $294,427 46.

Nothing new transpired in the local stock market yesterday worthy of note, beyond the sale of 10 shares of Love Manufacturing Company stock at 100.

Real estate dealers are still engaged in closing up the rental business, and have no time to make sales, at least have very few if any to report.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished us by Geo. I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	59⅝	59¾
Reading Railroad	27 5-16	27⅜
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	7⅛	7½
Lehigh Valley	69½	70¼
UnitedCo.'s N. J.	....	194
Central Trans. Co.	38	39
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	....	122
P., C. & St. L. bonds	120	....
N. Pacific common	21⅝	22
N. Pacific preferred	48⅛	48¼
Lehigh Nav.	47½	47¾
Philadelphia & Erie	....	19
N. Central R. W.	....	61⅛

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Money market easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills firm at 487½; demand 489½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong.

3 per cents	100¾	U. S. new 4s	124⅜
U. S. 4½c	113⅝	Pacific 6s of '95	129

STOCKS.

Railways strong.

State securities quiet and firm.

Stocks were weak and lower in the morning for Pacific Mail, Reading and Lackawanna. The former dropped from 53 to 51, rallied to 52½, reacted to 51½, and closed at 52½. The decline was due to the raid by traders who expected to find "stop orders," but did not succeed. Coal shares were weak on the reported falling off in the demand for coal, a hitch in the percentages on Western business and dissatisfaction among the miners. Outside of these shares the market was higher, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Missouri Pacific, Northwest, St. Paul, Erie, Northern Pacific, and Western Union being noticeably strong. Erie was in better demand. Some leading holders called in their stock to-day and shares lent flat. During the the afternoon the market was lower on advices from Boston that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Union Pacific conference had adjourned without action on subject to a call of the chair. At the close, however, there was a report, generally credited, the conference had practically resulted in an agreement to pool Nebraska and Kansas business, the agreement to be submitted to the full boards of these companies before made public. This report was supplemented by the announcement that the Trunk Line Presidents had a private and informal conference at the Grand Central Depot and that differences of the roads were in a fair way of settlement. These reports and the announcements caused by fresh demand for stocks and the market advanced closing strong at or near the best figures of the day.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange resolved to have four calls daily of inactive stocks in order to give closer quotations than now obtainable for this class of securities.

TRANSACTIONS

to-day aggregated 284,000 shares, among which were: Lackawanna, 68,000; Erie, 24,000; Lake Shore, 8,000; Missouri Pacific, 9,000; Pacific Mail, 19,000, Reading, 25,000; St. Paul, 27,000; Union Pacific, 35,000; Western Union, 9,000; Oregon Trans-Continental, 8,000; Northern Pacific, 13,000.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pacific 1st	113¾	L. & N.	48⅛
Erie 2ds	90⅝	L. & N. A.	24
Lehigh & Wilkes	106½	M. & C. 1sts pref	10
La. Consols	75	Do 2nds pref	5
Missouri 6s	105	M. & Charleston	33
St. Joseph	110	Michigan Central	90⅝
St. P. & S. C. 1st	120¼	M. & St. L.	16⅝
Tennessee 6s old	42½	Do pref	32
Do new	42	Missouri Pacific	88¼
Tex. Pac. L. G.	52¾	M. & O.	12
Do Rio G. Div.	74¾	M. & E.	24½
Union Pacific 1st	115¾	N. & Chat	51
Land Grants*	112	N. J. Central	87⅝
Sinking Funds	114¾	N. & W. pref	39⅝
Virginia 6s	40	Northern Pacific	22
Do consols ex	40	Do pref	48¼
Do preferred	7	Northwesern	117¾
Adams Express	130	Do pref	141
Allegheny Central	12	New York Central	14⅝
A. & T. Haute	45	Chic Central	2⅜
Do preferred	92	O. & M.	22⅛
American Express	99	Do pref	90
B. C. R. & N.	70	Ontario & Western	10
Con. Pacific	53⅞	Oregon Nav	88½
Canada Southern	53⅛	Oregon & Tans-C.	21⅜
Central Pacific	58⅝	Oregon Imp	41
Chesapeake & Ohio	13¼	Pacific Mail	52⅝
Do pref. 1st	26	Panama	98
Do 2ds pref	16¼	P., D. & E.	16
C. & A.	135½	Pittsburgh	138
Do pref	140	Pullman Pal. C.	114
C., B. & Q.	24½	Reading	54¾
C., St. L. & N. O.	84½	Rock Island	21¾
C., St. L. & P.	10	St. L. & S. F.	24½
Do pref	26½	Do pref	46
C., S. & C.	35	Do 1sts pref	92½
C. & C.	65	C. M. & St. Paul	87⅞
Del. & Hudson	7⅝	Do pref	113¾
Del. & Lack	25¼	St. P., M. & M.	95½
Denver & Rio G.	19⅛	St. P. & Omaha	30½
Erie	22⅜	Do pref	93
Do pref	62	Texas Pacific	20⅜
East Tennessee	7⅛	Union Pacific	76
Do pref	12¼	U. S. Express	60
Ft. Wayne	133	W., St. L. & P.	15¼
H. & St. J.	38⅛	Do pref	25
Do pref*	88⅛	W. & F. Express	105
Harlem	195	Western Union	72½
H. & Texas	41	Homestake	8
Illinois Central	29½	Iron Silver	125
Ind., B. & W.	17¼	Ontario*	29
K. & Texas	20½	Quicksilver	4
L. E. & W.	18	Do pref	24
Lake Shore	101⅝		

*Asked.

MINING SHARES.

The volume of business in mining stocks was very small during the morning, and the market was only steady. Sales included: Bodie at 7½, Standard at 2.70, Sierra Nevada at 2.50, Bulwer at 1.50, Durango at .03, Sonora Consolidated at .07, Lacrosse at 12@13, and Eastern Oregon at .04. The mining market was extremely dull in the afternoon, and closed weak. Robinson sold at 20, Eureka at 4.75, Standard at 2.70@2.65, Consolidated Virginia at 11, Bruce at 22@24, and Castle Creek at 16.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, March 26.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	140½	A. & T 1sts. 7s	22½
Allouez Min. Co.	1¼	do land grant	17¼
Calumet & H	234	A & T R. R.	78⅜
Franklin	11⅛	B & A.	78½
Pewabie	1½	B. & M.	165
Quincy	45	C. B. & Q.	125
Wis. Central	13½	C. S. & C.	14
F. & P. M. pref	102½	Eastern R. R.	39
Osceola	15¾	F. & P. M.	29½
Huron	1½	L. R. & Ft. S. 7s	18
Water Power	2½	N. Y. & N. E.	14¼
Boston Lands	6¼		

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	1⅜	Martin White	65
Best & Belcher	2⅝	Mexican	1⅜
Bodie Cons	6⅜	Navajo	2¾
California	5	Ophir	1⅝
Chollar	1¼	Potosi	70
Con. Pacific	40	Savage	85
Con. Virginia	10	Sierra Nevada	2⅝
Crown Point	1⅛	Union Cons	1⅜
Gould & Curry	4¼	Utah	1
Hale & Norcross	1⅛	Yellow Jacket	2
Day	1⅜		

STATE OF TRADE.

Wheat Takes Another Tumble of Over Three Cents.

The bears again held the winning cards in the wheat market yesterday. May wheat opened at Chicago at 91c and fluctuated a fraction until near noon, when the bulls lost their grip and it dropped to 89c and a fraction. The bears were then in clover, and notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the bulls to send prices upward they sagged and gradually went down to 87⅞c. After fluctuating within the limits of a cent all afternoon the market closed weak at 87⅞c. June wheat was likewise affected. The opening sales were made at 92½c, and after bobbing up and down all day closed at 89⅝c, the lowest figure touched during the many fluctuations which occurred. July opened at 93⅜c, varied a fraction during the morning session, and at noon made a sudden dart downward and at the close of the board registered 90⅜c, the lowest figure reached during the day. The figures of yesterday, compared with those of Tuesday, show that prices are down about 3c all round. For comparison—On Tuesday May closed at 91¼c, June 93c, July 93⅜c; on Wednesday, May closed at 87⅞c, June 89⅝c, July 90⅜c.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minnesota patent $7 00@7 25; winter wheat, patent, $7 00@7 25; fancy family winter, $6 00@6 25; choice family (choice red winter) $5 75@6 00; XX family (medium winter), $5 50@5 75; XXX bakers' (Minnesota), $5 75@6 00; XX bakers' (Winconsin), $5 50@5 75. Cornmeal, 75@80c. Oatmeal—Common brands, $5 50@6 00 per barrel; fancy, $6 75@7 00. Rye flour, $4 00@4 25. Buckwheat, $3 50@4 50.

WHEAT—Fultz, $1 06@1 08; Longberry red, $1 08@1 10; Indiana and Kentucky, soft, 97c@$1 00.

CORN—Prime yellow shelled 60@62c; high mixed do 58@60c; mixed do 53@55c; rejected 50@55c; yellow ear 60@62c; H. M. ear 57@60c; mixed do 55@57c.

OATS—Prime, 41@41½; rejected white, 40¼@41c; mixed 38@40c.

RYE—We quote western at 60@68c; Pennsylvania 66@68c.

BARLEY—York State and Canada 90c@$1 00; western 68@70c.

MILL FEED—Bran $18 00@19 00 per ton; middlings $22 00@24 00; chopped feed $23 00@24 00.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, on track, $12 00@12 50; loose timothy, from country wagons, $12 00@14 00.

Country Produce.

Trade in this department is moderately active. Eggs declined a cent yesterday. With this exception the market remains unchanged.

APPLES—We quote common at $2 50@3 00; good sound stock $3 25@3 75; choice stock $3 75@4 00 per barrel; fancy $4 25@4 75.

BEANS—Prime medium $2 50@2 65 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $2 70@2 75, Limas 5¾@6c.

BUTTER—Choice country 25@30c; prime 18@20c; common to medium 8@9c; fancy creamery 37@40c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 35@38c ℘ ℔.

BROOMCORN—Green Hurl, Texas, 8½c; green well to hurl, 7½@8c; green carpet, 7½@8c; green self-working 6¾@7½c; green short 6@6½c; Tennessee red tip, self-working, 7c; Illinois do. 5¾@6c; old short, good color 5c; old rough 4@4½c; crooked 4@5c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory, best, 13½@14c; skims, 8@10c; York Goshen, 14@15c; Sweitzer, 14@15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 7@8c; evaporated, 12@15c; quarters, 6@7c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c, peeled, 12@15c; evaporated peaches, 16@17c for unpared; 25@30c for pared evaporated; cherries, 18@20c; raspberries, 33@35c; blackberries, 12@13c.

EGGS—No. 1 Pennsylvania and Ohio in cases, 23c; fresh in barrels 23c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3 50@4 00 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Choice fancy per crate, $5 00@5 50.

MINCE MEAT—6¼@7¼c per pound.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Messina oranges, boxes, $3 00@3 50; Valencia do., cases, $7 00@8 00; lemons, $2 50@3 50; bananas, $2 00, $2 50@3 00 per bunch.

FEATHERS—Live geese, 63@65c in packages; in small lots, 4@5c more.

ONIONS—Per barrel, $2 00@2 25.

ONION SETTS—$1 50 to $2 50 per bushel.

POTATOES—On track, 33@35c; from store, 40@45c per bushel, according to size and condition. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Southern, $2 75 to $3 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 75@90c per pair; dressed, 16@17c per ℔. Turkies, 18 to 20c per ℔. Geese, 65 to 75c each. Ducks, 13@15c per ℔.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 7@7½c; per ℔.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 8½@9c; Virginia, 9@9½c; roasted, $2 00@2 50 per bush; chestnuts, $3 50@4 00 per bush. for choice.

SWEET CORN—We quote dried at 5@6c per ℔; pop corn, 4@5c per ℔.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 30@3 50 per barrel.

HONEY—Choice new clover, one pound packages, 18@20c; large packages, 15@16c.

TALLOW—City, 8@8¼c, country, 7@7¼c.

SWEET CIDER—Country $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined $8 50@9 00.

MAPLE SYRUP—New, $1 10@1 20 per gallon.

SEEDS—Timothy, $1 50@1 60 per bushel; clover, small, $6 25@6 50; bluegrass, $1 60.

SALT—No. 1, $1 00; No. 1 extras, $1 10; dairy, $1 40; C $1 20; Globe fertilizer, $1 35; the regular discount on car load lots.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1½@1¾c; all wool, 1½@1¾c.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, 30@35c.

Groceries.

There is nothing especially new to report in this market, except that coffees continue weak. Other articles are steady at previous quotations. A New York telegram says: "Cables again report coffee weaker. Havre reports a decline of 2¼ to 3 francs. Here prices broke 30@35 points, attended with some excitement, and a fair degree of activity."

Green Coffees.		*Soda.*	
Fancy Rio	14 @14½	Bi. Carb. in kegs	4 @4¼
Choice Rio	13 @13½	Do assort'd pap'rs	@5½
Prime Rio	12½@13	Do do ¼ pap'rs	@6¼
Good Rio	11¼@12	Salsoda, in kegs	@1¾
Ordinary Rio	11 @	*Spices.*	
Java	19 @21	Cloves	18 @
Roasted Coffees.		Alspice	10 @
In papers	15½@16	Cassia	10 @
In bulk	15 @15½	Pepper	16½@20
Lower grades	14 @14½	Nutmeg	.65 @80
Java in pa'rs	25½@27½	*New Orleans Molasses*	
Java in bulk	24½@26½	Choice new	56@58
Sugar.		Strictly prime	53@54
Confe'rs A	7½@	*Candles.*	
Palace A	7¼@	Star, full w'gt	15½@
Windsor A	7 @	Stearine	12½@
Ridgewood A	7 @	*Salt.*	
Refined yel'w	6 @ 6¾	No. 1 ℘ bbl	$1 00
Granulated	7⅜@8	Extra	1 10
Cut loaf	8½@	Dairy	1 35
Powdered	8½@	Coarse Cyst Salt	1 25
		Starch.	
Syrups.		Gloss	6½@8½
Choice corn	32@	Corn	7½@8¾
Prime do	31@	*Rice.*	
Choice sugar sr'p	37@38	Louisiana	6 @6¾
Prime do do	35@36	Carolina	6¾@7
Blackstrap mo'las	20@	Head rice	7¼@7½

CANNED GOODS.

Ma'w fat peas	$1 15@1 20	Li's beans, 2℔, best	$1 25
Soak peas	75@80	Soak do do	90
Raspberries	1 45@	String do do	80
Strawberries	1 00@1 20	Pumpkins do	1 10
Gooseberries	@1 00	Dam'n plums, 2℔	1 10
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Greengage	1 60
Standard p's	1 75@2 00	Egg do	1 60
Pickles, ½ bbls	4 00	Corned beef	2
Do bbls	6 75	2℔ ℘ doz	3 00
Winslow's corn	1 25	Tomatoes	90@95
Baker's do	1 15	Salmon, 1℔	1 50@1 60
McMurray's do	1 35	Blackberries	1 00
Red cherries	1 15		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay'r raisins, new	$2 40	Sicily filberts	14 c
Lon. Lay's do	2 60	Smyrna figs	15 @18 c
Muscatels do	2 25	Maccaroni	8½@12½c
New Valencia	6¾c	Vermicilli	8½@12½c
Seedless	4 50	Tapioca	5 c
Sultanas	6 c	Brazil nuts	12 c
Dates	7 c	Lemons ℘ box	$4 00
Currants	6 @ c	Cocoanuts ℘ box	7 00
Prunes, new	6 @6¼c	Lemon peel ℘ ℔	14 c
Almonds, Lan'doc	25 c	Pecans	12½c
Do Ivica	22 c	Sago	5 c
Do shelled	40 c	Cit'n peel ℘ ℔	17 c
Walnuts, Naples	20 c	Almonds, Sicily	20 c

Provisions.

Lard is weak and the market feverish. Other goods remain firm at unchanged prices.

	Canvass or Plain.
Extra S. C. Hams, 13 ℔s and over	14¼c
Do do do 14 to 18 ℔s	14½c
Do do do 14 ℔s and under	15¾c
Extra S. C. Shoulders	10 c
Do do Breakfast bacon	12¾c
Do do Dried beef, in sets	17¾c
Do do do knuckles and ribs	19½c
Do do do all flats	16½c
Bacon shoulders	8¾c
Short clear sides	11¾c
Mess pork, per bbl	$20 00
Do short cut family, 45 to 50 pieces	20 50
Lard, refined, summer use, in tierces	10 c
Do half bbls	10⅛c
Do in buckets	10½c
Do in tubs	10⅛c
Do 3 ℔ tin pails, 60 ℔s in case	11⅜c
Do 5 ℔ " " " "	11⅛c
Do 10 ℔ " " " "	11⅛c
Extra lard oil	80 c
Miners' oil	49 c

Fish.

Some grades of fish are becoming scarce. No. 2 mackerel are exceedingly so, and but few are to be had in this market.

Extra No. 1 mess mackerel	$28 00@30 00	
Extra No. 1 shore do	22 00@25 00	
Extra No. 2 shore do	16 00@17 00	
No. 2 large bay	14 00@15 00	
No. 2 medium do	14 00@15 00	
No. 3 large do	14 25@15 25	
No. 3 medium	13 25@14 25	
No. 3 small	9 00@	
Split Labrador herring	8 00@	
Split shore do	7 00@	
Round do	4 50@	5 00
White fish, ℘ half bbl., 100	7 50@	8 00
Lake trout, ℘ 100	5 50@	
Lake pickerel, ℘ 100	4 50@	
Lake herring, ℘ 100	3 50@	
George's codfish	6 00@	
Medium do	4 25@	
Boneless codfish	5 00@	6 50
Halibut (smoked)	15@	
No. 1 herring, ℘ box	30@	
Smoked bloater, ℘ box	80@	
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	6 75@	
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	10 75@	
Sardines, French, ¼'s, ℘ case	12 00@	
Sardines, French, ½'s, ℘ case	19 00@	
Codfish balls, 2 ℔ cans	2 40@	

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1884. }

Messrs. Dilworth & Ogden, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Oil Exchange:

Opening	$1 00	Lowest	99⅝
Highest	1 00¼	Close	99⅝

	Barrels.
United shipments	55,095
Average United shipments	52,741
Tidewater shipments	1,859
Average Tidewater shipments	7,869
Charters	8,929
Average charters	27,987
United Runs	77,100
Tidewater Runs	12,235
Average Runs for both lines	60,767

Exchange stock—$110 bid; $150 asked.

Clearances 7,777,000

N. Y. refined, 8⅛c.

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	8¼c
Headlight 150 deg	10 c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg., flash	9 c
Elaine, jobbers' prices	15 c

(By Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, PA., March 26.—Petroleum opened at $1 00⅛c; highest, $1 00⅜, lowest, 99½c; closed at 99½c; sales, 1,011,000 barrels; clearances yesterday, 5,024,000 barrels; runs, 89,335 barrels; shipments, 55,095 barrels; charters, 85,198 barrels. Oil City Oil Exchange stock $445 bid and $465 asked.

TITUSVILLE, March 26.—Opening, $1 00; highest, $1 00⅜; lowest, 99⅝c; closed at 99½c; shipments 56,954 barrels; charters, 85,798 barrels. News from the Macksburg, Ohio, oil field is charged with causing the decline. Trade very bearish tonight.

BRADFORD, March 26.—Crude oil weak; total runs Tuesday, 80,824 barrels; total shipments, 56,954 barrels; charters, 85,195 barrels; clearances 4,804,000 barrels. United Pipe line certificates opened at $1 00; closed at 99½c; highest price, $1 00⅛; lowest, 99⅜c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO—MARCH 26.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Active but lower; feeling decidedly unsettled and panicky during most of the session; the market opened ¼@½c lower, rallied ⅜c, then with numerous fluctuations declined to a point 3@3⅜c under the closing on 'Change yesterday, with the more deferred futures suffering the greatest decline, and closed 2⅞c lower, 3c lower for June, and 3⅛c lower for July than yesterday; sales ranged: March 83⅞@85⅜c, closed at 83⅝c; April 83⅜@85⅜c, closed at 83½c; May 88⅜@91c, closed at 88⅛c; June 90@92⅝c, closed at 90⅛c; July 90⅜@93⅜c, closed at 91c; No. 2 Chicago spring 83½@87c; No. 3, 74@76c; No. 2 red winter 96@98c.

CORN—Demand active, and in comparison with the weakness in wheat, prices are well sustained; opened a shade lower, rallied ⅜c, later declined 1c and closed ¼@⅜c under yesterday; cash 49⅞@52c; March and April 49½@50½c, closed at 49⅝c; May 54¼@55¼c, closed at 54⅜c; June 55¼@56⅜c, closed at 55⅜c; July 57¼@58¼c, closed at 57¼c.

OATS—Unsettled and lower, and ranged ⅜@¾c under yesterday; cash 28¾@31½c; March and April 28⅜@29¼c, closed at 28⅜c; May 33@33½c, closed at 33c; June 33@33⅜c; closed at 33⅛c; July 32½@33⅛c, closed at 32½c; the year 27⅛c.

RYE—Weak and a shade lower at 57½@60c.

BARLEY—Quiet and weak at 63@65c.

PORK—In fair demand; declined 15@20c, closed steady at medium figures; cash $17 60@17 70; May $17 65@17 85, closed at $17 70@17 72½; June $17 75@17 92½, closed $17 80@17 82½; July $17 87½@17 90.

LARD—Fair demand at 10@12½c lower; cash 9.17½@9.20c; May 9.30@9.42½c, closed at 9.32½@9.35c; June 9.37½@9.50c, closed at 9.40@9.42½c; July 9.47½@9.57½c, closed at 9.47½@9.50c; the year 8.95c.

BULKMEATS—Quiet; shoulders 7.4 5c short rib 9.25c; short clear 9.85c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 22,000 barrels, wheat, 81,000 bushels; corn, 290,000 bushels; oats, 183,000 bushels; rye, 8,000 bushels; barley, 27,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 19,000 barrels; wheat, 68,000 bushels; corn, 128,000 bushels; oats, 115,000 bushels; rye, 8,000 bushels; barley, 17,000 bushels.

Latest—Call Board.

WHEAT—Sales of 4,200,000 bushels; March, May and June declined ⅜c; April declined ⅜c; July declined ¼c.

CORN—Sales of 1,026,000 bushels; May declined ¼c, June and July declined ⅛c.

OATS—Sales 475,000 bushels; May declined ¼c; June declined ⅛c.

PORK—Sales 19,000 barrels; May and June declined 5c.

LARD—Sales of 3,300 tierces; June declined 2½c.

NEW YORK—MARCH 26.—Flour dull; receipts, 21,000 barrels; exports 3,200 barrels; superfine State and Western $2 60@3 25; common to good $3 20@3 55; good to choice $3 60@6 50; white wheat extra $6 25@6 75; extra Ohio $3 25@6 00; St. Louis $3 25@6 00. Wheat—Spot lots declined 1@2c and closed weak. The extreme depression in Chicago is mainly the cause of the decline here. Options opened ⅜@½c higher, afterward weaker, and broke fully 2⅞@3⅛c, attended with considerable excitement, closing heavy a trifle above the lowest points; receipts, 70,000 bushels; exports, 22,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago $1 00@1 00½; No. 2 Milwaukee 98½c, c. i. f.; No. 2 Chicago c. i. f. to Liverpool $1 02; do c. i. f. to London $1 06½; ungraded red 87c@$1 12; ungraded white 85c; No. 2 red March nominal; April, sales of 408,000 bushels at $1 02⅞@1 05¼, closing at $1 02⅞; May, sales of 4,952,000 bushels at $1 04¾@1 07⅞, closing at $1 04⅞: June, sales of 2,144,000 bushels at $1 06@1 09½ closing at $1 06⅞; July, sales of 8,000 bushels at $1 08, closing nominal at $1 05½. Corn—Spot lots quiet and steady; options advanced ⅛@¼c at the opening, but later declined ⅛@⅜c, closing weak; receipts, 15,000 bushels; exports, 146,000 bushels; ungraded 45@49c; No. 3 53½@54c; No. 2 60⅞@61c; No. 2 March nominal; April 59⅝@60½c, closing at 59⅝c; May 60½@61¼c; June 61⅞@62¼c, closing at 61⅝c; July 63@63¾c, closing at 63c. Oats steady; receipts, 39,000 bushels; exports, 1,700 bushels; Western mixed 37@39c; white Western 42@44c. Hay dull and barely steady. Hops quiet and nominal. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio weaker at 10c; options 20@35 points lower, but active; Rio No. 7 spot 8.60c; sales of 750 bags Rio No. 7 March 8.35@8 40c; 2,000 bags April, 8.25@8.35c; 12,750 bags May 8.25@8.50c; 6,250 bags June, 8.30@8.55c; 17,250 bags July, 8.35@8.55c; 7,500 bags August, 8.40@8.55c; 5,750 bags September, 8.45@8.65c; 2,250 bags October, 8.50c; 3,500 bags December, 8.45@8.65c. Sugar dull; Muscavado 5⅜@5½c; white extra C 6⅛@6¼c; yellow 5⅛@5½c; mould A 7⅛c cutloaf and crushed 7¾c granulated 7¼@7 5-16c; cubes 7 5-16@7 11-16c. Rice steady and in moderate demand. Petroleum firm; United 99⅝c. Tallow 7 3-16@7¼c. Eggs—Western fresh stronger at 24c. Pork dull. Beef steadily held. Lard inactive; prime steam 9 45@9.50c; March, 9.40c; April, 9.38@9.40c; May, 9.42@9.56c; June, 9.50@9.60c; July, 9.54@9.56c; August, 9.70c. Butter dull and lower at 10@38c. Cheese quiet and firm. Others unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS—MARCH 26.—Flour dull and lower; family $4 50@4 75; high grades $5 40@5 90. Corn steady and in good demand; mixed 65c; white 70c. Oats dull and lower at 42@43c. Cornmeal dull at $2 70. Hay quiet; prime $14@17; choice $18@20. Pork dull at $18 50@18 75. Lard steady; tierce refined 9⅜c; keg 9⅞c. Bulkmeats in fair demand; shoulders packed 7⅜c; long clear and clear rib 9⅞c. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders 8c; long clear and clear rib 10⅛c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 10¼@13c. Sugar quiet and firm and higher prices looked for; common to good common 4⅛@4⅜c; fair to fully fair 5⅛@5⅜c; prime 5⅜c; yellow clarified 6⅜@6⅞c; white clarified 6⅞@7c; granulated 7@7⅛c. Molasses steady and in good demand; centrifugal 17@30c; fermenting 20@35c; rebailed 26@40c. Rice quiet and steady; Louisiana ordinary to choice 4⅛@5⅜c. Bran dull and lower at $1 05@1 07½. Cottonseed oil firm and unchanged. Sight exchange on New York $150 per $1,000 premium; sterling $4 87½.

PHILADELPHIA—MARCH 26.—Flour dull and weak; winter Western low grades $4 25@4 75: Ohio clear $5 00@5 50; St. Louis and Southern Illinois $5 00@6 00; winter patent $5 75@6 00; Wisconsin $4 50@6 25; Minnesota $4 75@6 00; Minnesota patent process $6 00@6 75. Wheat opened firm and closed weak; No. 3 spring in elevator 89c; No. 2 red fresh in elevator $1 03; No. 2 red March $1 03@1 05 April $1 03⅛@1 03⅞; May $1 05¼@1 06¼; June $1 06¾@1 07¼. Corn weak; No. 3 high mixed 55c; sail mixed March 56½@60c; April 56@56½c; May 57⅛@58c; June 58@59c. Oats firm and in good demand; rejected white 40c; No. 3 white 40½@41½c; No. 2 white 42c. Butter easier; extras 36@38c. Eggs—Extras 22@22½c. Others unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 5,000 bushels; corn, 46,000 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; corn, 1,000 bushels; oats, 7,000 bushels.

TOLEDO—MARCH 26.—Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 red cash, March and April 95½c; May 97c; June 97⅜c; July 97½c; No. 3 spring 90@93c; rejected 63@66c. Corn dull; No. 2 cash, March and April 52½c; May 53⅜c asked; June 54½c; July 57½c; rejected 57½c; no grade 45½c; No. 2 white 53c; No. 3 51c. Oats dull; No. 2 white 38c; No. 2 cash, April and May 36c; June 37c; rejected 35c. Cloverseed quiet and steady; prime mammoth $5 95; prime medium cash $5 90 March $5 90 asked; April $5 75 bid; $5 85 asked; No. 2 $5 60. Receipt—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; corn, 59,000 bushels; oats, 1,600 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 31,000 bushels; corn, 39,000 bushels; oats, 1,200 bushels.

BALTIMORE—MARCH 26.—Flour dull and easier; Howard street and Western superfine $2 75@3 25; extra, $3 50@4 50; family, $4 75@5 75. Wheat—Western lower, closing dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1 03⅜ asked; March $1 03⅜ asked; April, $1 03¾@1 03⅞; May, $1 05¼@1 05⅞; June, $1 06¼@1 06¾; July $1 02@1 05. Corn—Western steady but dull; mixed, spot, 55c bid; April, 55@55½c; May, 57⅛c asked; July, 60@60½c. Oats dull and easier; Western white, 40@42c; mixed, 37@39c; Pennsylvania 40@43c. Rye dull at 68@71c. Provisions steady. Lard—Refined 10.25c. Butter quiet; Western packed, 10@25c; creamery, 25@38c. Eggs steady at 20@21c. Coffee lower and dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9½@10½c. Sugar dull and weak; A soft, 7⅜c.

MILWAUKEE — MARCH 26.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat weak; No. 2 Milwaukee 86c; March 83⅜c; April 83⅝c; May@88c; June 89½c. Corn weaker; No. 2, 51c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32c; white 37@38c Rye dull; No. 1, 63½c. Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 spring 64¾@65c; No. 3 extra nominally 61c. Provisions steady. Mess pork $17 60 cash and March; $17 75 May. Lard—prime steam, 9.25c cash and March; 9.35c May. Live hogs lower at $6 00@6 80. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese steady and in good demand. Eggs inactive at 18@19c. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 17,000 bushels; barley, 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 20,000 barrels; wheat, 28,000 bushels; barley, 15,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI — MARCH 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat strong but irregular; No. 2 red $1 03@1 05. Corn firm; No. 2, 55½c. Oats heavy; No. 2 mixed 36½@37c. Rye easier; No. 2, 65½@66c. Barley in good demand; extra No. 3 fall 70c. Pork dull; mess $17 75. Lard quiet; prime steam 9½c. Bulkmeats easier; shoulders 7c; short rib 9.35c. Bacon steady; shoulders 8c; short rib 10½c; short clear 10½c. Whisky steady at $1 15. Butter easier; extra Northwestern creamery 39c; choice dairy 30c.

INDIANAPOLIS—MARCH 26.—Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 2 red 98c. Corn firm; mixed 48c. Oats firmer; mixed 35½c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Cotton quiet and steady; futures quiet and steady; March 11.16c; April 11.16c; May 11.34c; June 11.48c; July 11.62c; August 11.72c; September 11.42c; October 10.97c; November 10.84c; December 10.85c.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—Cotton steady at 11c; receipts, 1,495 bales; shipments, 3,700 bales; stock, 47,295 bales; sales, 2,200 bales.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—Cotton steady; middling 10⅞c.

GALVESTON, March 26.—Cotton firm; middling, 10⅞c; low middling, 10 9-16c; good ordinary, 10c; net receipts, 375 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,300 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 26,247 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Cotton a shade easier; middling, 11c; low middling, 10 11-16c; good ordinary, 10c; net receipts, 735 bales; gross, 1,400 bales; exports to France 4,800 bales; sales 4,000 bales; stock, 250,940 bales.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Cotton steady; middling 11c; sales, 850 bales; receipts, 1,300 bales; shipments 1,600 bales; stock, 26,100 bales.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Cotton firm and unchanged.

Wool Market.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Wool dull and in buyers favor.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1884. }

Messrs. Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoff, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market prices:

Cattle—Arrivals have been fair and market slow, with a light demand, but closing a little firmer to-day with better reports from Eastern markets. We quote:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500	$6 25@6 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,300	5 50@6 00
Fair, 900 to 1,100	4 75@5 25
Bulls, stags and fat cows	3 50@5 00
Fresh cows per head	$30 00@60 00

Hogs—Receipts light and market slow.

Philadelphias	$7 10@7 40
Best Yorkers	6 50@6 75
Common to fair do	6 20@6 40
Baltimores	6 90@7 00
Roughs	5 00@6 25

Sheep—The supply has been light this week and the market opened firm at 25 to 40 cents better prices, but trade is slow today and common lots very hard to sell.

Extra, 100 to 110 ℔s	$6 10@6 30
Good, 90 to 95 ℔s	5 50@5 80
Fair, 80 to 85 ℔s	4 50@5 00
Common, 65 to 75 ℔s	3 00@3 50
Lambs	4 50@6 75

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST }
MONDAY, March 24, 1884. }

The market to-day was changed but little from last week. The supply of all kinds of stock was fair, but the demand was limited. The best grade of cattle sold at 6 to 7½ cents; fair to medium 5½ to 6½ cents; bulls and dry cows ranged from 4 to 5¾ cents; calves, 7 to 7¾ cents.

Sheep and Lambs—The market was overstocked with prices about the same as last week. Sales were made at from 5 to 6½ cents.

Hogs—The market was fairly active. Sales were made at from 6½ to 7¾ cents.

The receipts for the week are reported as follows:

Name.	*Where from.*	*Number.*
Arnold & Co.	Chicago	65
Arnold & Barclay	Chicago	89
S. Trauerman	Chicago	31
E. Woolf & Co.	Chicago	53
H. Herst & Co.	Chicago	20
A. Fromm	Chicago	72
G. F. Smith	Chicago	31
N. Arnold	St. Louis	20
Alex. Greenawalt	St. Louis	20
Gerson & Zeigler	St. Louis	120
Reizenstine & Z.	St. Louis	19
Needy & Smith	Canada	37
Wm. Craig	New Castle	61
E. Coles	Edenburg	82

CHICAGO—MARCH 26.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Live Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 2,300 head; market unchanged; rough packing, $6 10@6 60; packing and shipping $6 60@7 10; light $5 90@6 70; skips $4 00@5 60; market closed 5c lower.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market fairly active and steady; export, $6 10@6 70; good to choice shipping $5 70@6 00; common to medium $5 00@5 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market steady; demand weak; inferior to fair, $3 25@4 00 per cwt.; medium to good $4 00@5 00; choice to extra, $5 00@5 75.

NEW YORK—MARCH 26.—Beeves—Receipts 1,580 head, about 500 head failed to reach here on account of the freshet in the Mohawk valley; market a shade higher and closed fairly firm; extreme steers $6 10@7 25 per cwt.; rough oxen $5 10@5 50.

Sheep—Receipts 2,700 head; sales slow; market rather firm; poor to prime sheep $4 75@6 75 per cwt.; a deck load of picked wethers sold at $7 00; common to choice yearling lambs $6 25@7 12½.

Hogs—Receipts 7,300 head, all consigned; market nominally dull and lower.

ST. LOUIS—MARCH 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 900 head; better feeling but slow; export $6 15@6 65; common to medium $5 00@5 50; feeders $4 50@5 25; cornfed Texans $5 00@5 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market firmer; inferior to fair $3 00@3 75; medium to good $4 00@5 00; choice to extra $5 25@6 00.

CINCINNATI—MARCH 26.—Live hogs quiet; common and light, $5 25@6 75; packing and butchers, $6 35@7 25; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 680 head.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, March 24.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in a review of the British grain trade, says: Mild weather continues and values of wheat tending downward. The trade inanimate. Foreign wheat is wretchedly dull. Off coast one cargo. No. 1 California realized 39s, seven cargoes arrived, one sold; two withdrawn, two remained, including one No. 1 California. Cargoes on passage neglected. Sales of English wheat during the week were 56,682 quars at 37s 7d against 64,324 quarters at 42s 4d the corresponding period last year.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 26.—St. Paul 93c; U. S. 4½s, 15½; do 4s, 119; Illinois Central, 32½; Erie, 21⅜; seconds 90; Reading, 27⅜. Refinedpetroleum, 5⅞@6⅛s. Linseed oil, 19s 10d@20s. Turpentine, 24s 6d.

PARIS, March 26.—Rentes, 75f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Cotton—Good demand; middling upland, 6c; Orleans, 6⅛c; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 8,800 bales. American lard 46s 6d. Common rosin, 4s@4s 3d. Butter—United States good, 80s; do. finest, 112s.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 26.—There was a rainstorm all day, yet there has been a very fair jobbing trade with request, and the order demand from agents was better than yesterday.

Leather Market.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Leather firm and fairly active; hemlock sole 24@27c.

Pittsburgh Drug Market.

—Acids.		Magn's c..	65 @ 85
—Acetic..	9 @ 14	do Carb...	28 @ 45
—Citric...	@ 58	Manna....1	30 @
—Oxalic..	17 @ 18	Morph sul.3	65 @
—Tartaric	50 @ 52	Nutmegs..	80 @
Alcohol g..2	25 @2 35	Oil anis...2	70 @
Aloes.		Cinnam'n.1	35 @
—Cape....	@ 28	Cloves....1	25 @
—Socot....	@ 58	Cod liver..2	50 @3 50
—Bal Cop.	63 @ 67	Lemon....2	65 @2 80
Bay Rum..2	25 @3 25	Neats foot.	80 @ 95
Bark:		Olive gal..1	25 @1 40
—Cassia..	@ 15	do qts doz.	@5 00
—Cinch r..	@2 00	do pts doz.	@3 00
—Cinch pl	@ 90	Origan....	65 @ 90
—C'ch c'm	@ 40	Pepprm...	@3 75
Black Lead.		Rosmary..	80 @1 00
—Amer'n..	@ 5	Sassafras..	70 @
—E India.	@ 10	Opium....	@4 40
—German	6 @	Potass.	
Blue Mass	@ 47	Bichr'm...	18 @ 20
Blue Vt'l.	7 @ 8	Chlorate...	@ 22
Calomel..	@ 72	Iodide....1	40 @1 60
do Eng....1	15 @	Quinine..1	50 @
Canthrs...	@2 87	Root.	
Ch'm G...	@ 30	Gentian..	@ 22
Do. R.....	@ 30	Gin E I...	11 @ 12
Chloro'fm	@1 03	Do Jamac.	25 @
Cochineal.	@ 38	Ipecac P...1	30 @
Con Lye...3	25 @	Jalap po..	40 @
Cubebs.....	@1 20	Liquorice.	12 @ 16
Cudbear..	@ 25	Rhubarb..	75 @1 50
Em'y F...	7 @ 9	Sars'paril.	@ 45
Ether Nit.	36 @ 42	Senega....	@ 75
Do Sulph.	@ 72	Valeri E..	35 @
Ex Lgw..	@ 10	Do Ger....	@ 25
Liq Cal..	30 @ 42	Sal amo'n	11 @ 15
Italian....	25 @	Seeds.	
Sicily.....	@ 20	Cardam..2	70 @2 00
Fustic....	@ 2½	Mustard...	9 @ 12
Gum		Senna A..	25 @ 35
Arab sorts	@ 30	Do E I....	20 @
Do Select..	35 @ 45	Soap cast.	8 @ 12
Myr'h T...	@ 40	Do white..	14 @ 17
Shellac....	35 @ 45	Sugr lead.	19 @ 20
Hoffm'n A	52 @	Varnish.	
Indigo M.	95 @	Copal.....1	00 @1 80
Do S F....	95 @	Japan......	40 @ 80
Iodine....	@2 50	Dam'r....1	50 @1 88
Jun Ber..	6 @ 8	Ven red..	1½@ 3
Madder..	12 @ 13		

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—CARTER—On Tuesday afternoon, March **25**, at the residence of F. P. Bell, East End, by the Rev. S. P. Kellogg, JAS. B. ARMSTRONG to Miss NELLIE CARTER.

FINLEY—SWANEY—On Tuesday morning, March **24**, **1884**, by Rev. J. A. Swaney, D.D., assisted by Rev. J. W. Bazer, Mr. SAMUEL F. FINLEY, merchant, and Miss SONOMA S. SWANEY, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Swaney, all of McKeesport, Pa.

JONES—GODFREY—On Tuesday, March **25**, **1884**, at the Sixth Presbyterian church, by the Rev. H. T. McClelland, Mr. D. W. JONES and Miss STELLA G. GODFREY, both of this city.

DIED.

LARKIN—At midnight, March **24**, **1884**, MARGARET, relict of Michael, and mother of J. B. and Jas. J. Larkin, in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

LAZEAR—On Wednesday morning, March **26**, **1884**, at Washington, Pa., CHARLES CLAYLAND LAZEAR, son of Charlotte C. and the late William L. Lazear, in the eleventh year of his age.

NEGLEY—At his late residence, on Rural avenue, East End, Wednesday evening, March **26**, **1884**, at **5:45** o'clock, Mr. GEORGE G. NEGLEY, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

WILKINS—On Tuesday morning, March **25**, **1884**, at her late residence, Sewickley, Pa., Mrs. LUCY G. WILKINS, wife of John Wilkins, in the seventieth year of her age.

HAMMILL—On Monday morning, March **24**, **1884**, at **12:30** o'clock A. M., OWEN F. HAMMILL, aged fifty-five years.

MARTIN—On Wednesday, March **19**, **1884**, at **6** A. M., DENNIS MARTIN, aged forty-eight years.

RUSH—On Thursday, March **20**, **1884**, at **8:30** A. M., ROSE, wife of John Rush, in the fiftieth year of her age.

RICHARDS—On March **20**, **1884**, at **4** A. M., JAMES F. RICHARDS, in his forty-fourth year.

STONER—On Thursday morning, March **20**, **1884**, at **10** o'clock, suddenly, on a steamer between Cincinnati and Louisville, HERMAN R. STONER, youngest son of C. L. and E. L. Stoner, aged twenty-one years.

THORNBURG—On Saturday morning, March **22**, **1884**, CHARLES C. THORNBURG, in the twenty-eighth year of his age.

SWEENEY—On Saturday, March **22**, **1884**, at **8:15** P. M., MARGARET, wife of the late Roger Sweeny, in her forty-first year.

FOX—On Monday, March **24**, **1884**, at **2** A. M., KATIE FOX, daughter of Mrs. Ann Fox and the late Bernard Fox, aged six years.

GILLESPIE—On Saturday, March **22**, **1884**, after a brief illness of pleuro-pneumonia, Mrs. SUSAN GILLESPIE, in the seventy-seventh year of her age.

TANNEHILL—At Moberly, Mo., March **23**, **1884**, JOHN A. TANNEHILL, late of Allegheny City, in the sixtieth year of his age.

WISE—Suddenly, on Monday morning, March **24**, **1884**, at **12:30** o'clock, Mrs. T. A. WISE, daughter of James and Isabella Wise and sister of Captain John and Samuel B. Thorn, in the thirty-fifth year of her age.

RAMSEY—On Saturday, March **22**, **1884**, at **11:55** P. M., FRANCES COOK, youngest daughter of Jas. S. and R. A. Ramsey, in the ninth year of her age.

Bismarck's Failure.

(The American.)

Prince Bismarck's greatest failure is his inability to restore the equilibrium of European politics by establishing the basis of international confidence on which it rested. Since he came to the control of German affairs no country has felt secure of peace for six months at a time. The Continent has been groaning under the burden of armies whose cost year after year exceeds the disasters of prolonged but not endless wars. Were this an indispensable result of any of the really great achievements of his life it might be said that he could not help it. But it is not. Great armies are not kept up because the integrity of Germany and the safety of the Empire demand them. They are kept up for the sake of keeping within the Empire little slices of territory cut from the frontiers of Denmark and of France, whose people cry aloud for their restoration to the rule of those countries. For the sake of these petty districts the whole Empire suffers; its young men are demoralized by barrack life, its industrial growth is repressed by the abstraction of its people from the pursuits of peace, and its people are driven in myriads from a land they love and are proud of. Those three provinces have cost Germany more than would buy the fee-simple of all their lands; and if matters go on as at present their cost will be great enough to cover them with broad pieces of silver. The end will come from some quarter. It may be by an uprising of the workingmen in a Socialistic revolution. It may be by a general war that the people will force as a better state than a peace armed to the teeth. But whatever the end may be, the great Chancellor has erected a structure which is incapable of permanence. The stars in their courses fight against Sisera.

Religious Grounds of Quarrels.

(Galveston News, March 19.)

The old saying of "from words it came to blows" was exemplified near Denison the other day, when, in a dispute about a trivial amount of corn—a bushel and a half, all told—a fracas occured between two citizens, resulting in the death of one of them. But perhaps the strangest feature in the fact that one of them refused to pay the other the debt because settlement was demanded on the Sabbath; but the day, it seems, was propitious enough for a killing scrape. The desire to quarrel about petty affairs is becoming very prevalent throughout the State, and is just one of the things that gives this broad Commonwealth a bad name with outsiders. Here, again, are two men, in the neighborhood of Paige, who indulge in a disquisition concerning the baptismal rite—something, perhaps, that neither knew aught of in a theological point of view, and suddenly, losing all feeling for religion, morality, and common sense, they engage in the work of Satan, and one of them is nearly killed by the blow of a spade in the hands of his opponent. This kind of business is simply disgraceful to Texas.

A Feminine View.

[Philadelphia Call.]

Mabel—Isn't it awful the way those Western cowboys carry on?

Edith—Yes; but it is no wonder they are such desperate characters.

Mabel—No wonder?

Edith—No. They have to be as brave as lions, you know, in the first place.

Mabel—True; I forgot they had to go near cows.

CATARRH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE,

The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, etc.,

For the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a Simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and never failing.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

PAIN IS THE CRY OF A SUFFERING NERVE. **Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster** instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents disease, and does more in one-half the time than any other plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

mth—TuR 1-8pW

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THE GREAT SKIN CURES

A Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula.

THOUSANDS OF LETTERS in our possession repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years with Blood and Skin Humors; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars and got no real relief until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin Cures and Skin Beautifiers, externally, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath, says:—In **1870** Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head; could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In **1880** I heard of the Cuticura Remedies, used them and was perfectly cured.

Sworn to before United States Commissioner,
J. D. CRAWFORD.

STILL MORE SO.

Will McDonald, 2542 Dearborn street, Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to move, except on hands and knees, for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

MORE WONDERFUL YET.

H. E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, by Cuticura Remedies. The most wonderful cure on record. A dustpanful of scales fell from him daily. Physicians and his friends thought he must die. Cure sworn to before a justice of the peace and Henderson's most prominent citizens.

DON'T WAIT.

Write to us for these testimonials in full or send direct to the parties. All are absolutely true and given without our knowledge or solicitation. Don't wait. Now is the time to cure every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious and Copper-colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp with Loss of Hair.

Sold by all druggists. Cuticura **50** cents; Resolvent, **$1**; Soap, **25** cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

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